

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 27th day of August next, to wit:

The account of Hugh Denwiddie and David Denwiddie, Administrators of Hugh Denwiddie, deceased.

The account of George Bercaw, Executor of Peter Bercaw, deceased.

The account of Levi Miller, Administrator with the Will annexed, of Sarah Wierman, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
July 24, 1832. } 4t

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, AUDITORS, under an Act of Assembly, to ascertain the Claims against the HANOVER AND CARLISLE TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, and to distribute the money arising from the tolls collected on said Road, to and among the different Creditors of said Company—

Notice is hereby Given,

That we will attend at the house of Wm. McClellan, in the borough of Gettysburg, for that purpose, on Thursday the 23rd day of August next, at 2 o'clock; at which time all claims must be presented, as a distribution will be made.

ROBERT SMITH, }
J. F. MACFARLANE, } Aud'ts.
J. B. McPHERSON, }
July 31. } tm

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 25th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the Town of Hampton, Reading township, Adams county, adjoining Lot of Charles Blish and others, and known on the general plan of said Town, by No. 40, on which are erected a two-story Log rough-cast dwelling-house, Log Back-building, and Log Stable—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Wm. D. Ramsey.

—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Thaddeus Stevens, David Deardorff and others, containing Two Acres, more or less, on which are erected

a one-story Log Dwelling-house, and Log Stable—

Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Carbaugh.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }
July 31, 1832. } ts

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Levam Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 25th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Johnston, John Myers and James Morrison, containing Sixty-four Acres, and Ninety-seven Perches, more or less, on which are erected a

1½ story Stone Dwelling

house, Stone Bank Barn, Log Stable, and other Out-buildings, a well of water, and an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Mary Henkle.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }
July 31, 1832. } 15

Alleys in Mummaburg.

NOTICE is hereby given to those persons, who have fenced up, or in any way obstructed, any of the Public Alleys within the bounds of Mummaburg, that if said fences and obstructions are not removed in 30 days from this date, they will be forfeited, according to law.

The original Plot of the Town has been recorded in the Recorder's Office at Gettysburg, where all who are interested may have an opportunity of viewing the same.

JOHN MUMMA, Proprietor.

July 24. } 4t

Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and Wm. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 27th day of August next—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 10th day of July, A. D. 1832.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

List of Causes—Aug. Term.

P. Repton and wife, vs. P. Thornburg's Ex's.
Ex'r of A. Lobach, vs. H. and S. Fickie.
George Ziegler, vs. C. Wampler's Executor.
Bank of Gettysburg, vs. George Welsh.
Wm. Craighead, Jr. vs. John Welsh.
Esther Maxwell, vs. Thomas Craighead.
Daniel Bittinger, vs. Jacob Bender.
Adam Shorb's use, vs. John Miller.
Adam Shorb, vs. John Miller.

Grand Jury—Aug. Term.

Huntington—John Welsh, Wm. Gardner, Templeton Branson.
Mountpleasant—Sebastian Weaver, William Thompson, John Miller, James McIlvaine.
Cumberland—George Trostle.
Liberty—Nathaniel Randolph, John McCleary, Thomas Reed.
Franklin—John Walter.
Mountjoy—Robert Allison.
Reading—Henry Albert, Jacob Deardorff.
Borough—Andrew Polly, Peter Weikert.
Samuel Fahnestock.
Hamilton—Joseph Hildt, Andrew McIlvaine.
Hamiltonban—Jehu G. Hays, Jacob Welby.
Menallen—Henry Fehl.
Berwick—Joseph Carl.

General Jury—Aug. Term.

Straban—Nicholas Taughinbaugh, Peter Trostle, Robert McIlheny.
Franklin—James King, Isaac Rife, James Ewing, Jacob Sholl, Benjamin Grammar.
Huntington—Philip Myers, Isaac E. Wierman, Lewis Christ, Peter H. Smith, Joseph Wierman.
Berwick—Daniel Diehl, John Coulter.
Hamilton—Joseph Wood.
Mountjoy—John Horner (of A.) William Linn, Andrew Miller, Eli Horner, Samuel Durborow.
Borough—David Heagy, John F. McFarlane, John Brown.
Germany—David Shriver, James Renshaw.
Liberty—William Kerr.
Lattimore—Geo. Deardorff, Jacob Greist, Allen Robinette.
Mountpleasant—Joseph Heagy, Samuel Swope.
Conowingo—Nicholas Ghinter, John Emalat.
Hamiltonban—Martin Ebert.
Menallen—Benjamin F. Wilson.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

WM. SLAYBAUGH,

deceased, to wit: Betsy, intermarried with John Bender, Conrad Slaybaugh, Catharine, intermarried with Jacob Bender, Hannah, intermarried with Henry Crumb, Sally, intermarried with Jacob Plank, Susanna Slaybaugh, and Peggy Slaybaugh, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 27th day of August next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
July 3. } 1c

TRY YOUR LUCK!

Tickets only 4 Dollars!

THE SEVENTEENTH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, WILL BE DRAWN ON Saturday the 25th Aug.

66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Balls

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$15,000	81	100
1	7,500	56
1	2,200	56
6	1,000	56
10	500	112
10	300	2240
10	200	15400

Tickets, \$4, Halves, \$2,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Aug. 14. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 16, 21—38—23—7—33—15—3—19—11

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

ESTHER LASHALLS,

deceased, to wit: Eleanor Donaldson, William Clark, Walter Clark, who is since deceased, leaving issue six children, two of whom, to wit, Henry and Emily, are now of full age, the remaining four, to wit, Eleanor, George, Thomas and Michael are yet infants; John Clark, Michael Clark, and Ralph Lashells, since deceased, leaving lawful issue, to wit, Margaret, intermarried with John P. McClay, Eleanor, intermarried with Brown McClay, Walter C. and James Lashells, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 27th day of August next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
July 3. } 1c

WENTZ'S

Worm destroying Drops,

An invaluable Remedy for WORMS.

THIS Medicine is confidently offered to the public as a superior article for destroying & expelling worms from the system.—It has not been known to fail in affording relief in any instance. This medicine is mild in its operation, and may be given to infants with perfect safety. The following testimony will be deemed sufficient, where the gentlemen are known:—

We, the undersigned, do certify, that we have used in our families, Samuel H. Wentz's Drops for destroying worms, and find it to be a highly efficacious and valuable medicine.

C. L. Snesserott, Philip Berlin,
Wm. Heyser, Benj. Feheslock,
Daniel Dechert, George Hoffman,
John Shafer, Wm. Seibert,
John Witmore, Jacob Heck,
Samuel Grove, John Porman,
Robert Yeats, G. Greenwalt,
John Grove, Wm. Ferry,
Samuel Brand, Frederick Spahr,
Nicholas Pearse, Geo. S. Eyster,
David Spahr,

The above Medicine can at all times be had at the Apothecary Shop of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 5, 1832.

DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR the Cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind—the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumptions. To all afflicted with those troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, plants, &c. In combination of those most valuable herbs it becomes a balsam of superior value to the human family. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, & composes the disturbed nerves; and while it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs, improves digestion, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is also given in safety—it is mild and pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances excepted. A great many well authenticated certificates could be obtained: the proprietor is opposed to any thing like puff, and prefers to risk it on its own merits alone. The public will please to be cautious of a spurious article—none are genuine without the signature of the proprietor alone, which will accompany each of direction.

Price One Dollar—for sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist Gettysburg, Aug. 30. if

Various Matters.

Singular Suicide.—We learn that Mr. Alanson Pease, of Suffolk, Ct. committed suicide on the morning of the 4th inst. by throwing himself from the top of a tree 40 feet high. Mr. P. has been a very intemperate man, and for some weeks previous to his death, had exhibited repeated evidences of a deranged state of mind consequent upon his dissipated habits. On the morning of the 4th he informed his friends that he was going in swimming, and immediately proceeded to a large tree near his residence, divested himself of all clothing, and commenced climbing the tree. After reaching the top, he again informed some passengers that he was going swimming, and soon after threw himself head foremost to the ground, apparently supposing that he was diving into water. He struck upon the ground with his head and expired in about an hour. Springfield (Mass.) Whig.

HAGERSTOWN, Md. August 8.

Melancholy.—A fatal accident occurred on Monday last, which should be a warning to those who handle guns. A Mr. Wilks, living at the foot of the mountain, about half a mile from Mr. Horine's on the road to the Black Rock, had set a loaded gun in a room, which a young woman took up in a playful manner and snapped at a little child the grand daughter of Mr. W. and horrid to relate, discharged the whole load into the head of the little innocent. The load went in through the upper lip and came out at the back of the neck.

Extract of a letter from Paris, of June 16.

"My fears of this terrible malady (the cholera) are increased instead of being diminished, by what I have seen. You think physicians would learn to cure it as they have small pox and other diseases; instead of that all I have talked with agree that nothing has been learnt about the cure of it either in France or England. All that is learnt, is that it is not contagious, and it is conjectured to be 'Telluric,' or coming out of the earth, instead of being wafted through the air. It is still in Paris, about 60 cases and 20 deaths per day, only so we are quite easy.—Miss Lafayette, the General's grand-daughter, has it now, and I fear will not get through it."

Extraordinary Performance by Steam Power.

On the occasion of a scientific gentleman lately visiting the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, some very extraordinary performances were effected. On two occasions, a load amounting to 100 tons was drawn by one engine from Liverpool to Manchester, a distance of above 30 miles, in an hour and a half, being at the average rate of 20 miles an hour. An eight horse wagon, on a common road, is capable of carrying only eight tons a day. Consequently it would take one hundred horses, working for one day on a turnpike-road, to perform the same work as was here accomplished by a single steam-engine in an hour and a half on a rail road. It is said that no former performance effected on the rail-road has come near this result.

From the Wythe (Va.) Argus.

Natural Curiosity.—There is now in this place a negro boy, the property of Joseph Draper, Esq. who is turning entirely white. His body is nearly white, and his face entirely so, with the exception of a few spots, the size of a dollar, and what is more remarkable, his skin presents the appearance of a white child, the rose and lily beautifully combined; he presents altogether a curious appearance, and the beholder is struck with something like awe on the first view. His parents are remarkably black.

Most Horrible Suicide.

One of the most appalling acts of self-murder that we ever heard of, was perpetrated in Vicksburg, on last Saturday, by a Mr. Waterberry, a produce trader from Cincinnati, in a fit of phrenzy, occasioned by excessive drinking of ardent spirits. The body of the ill-fated man was mutilated in such a manner as to induce several individuals to mistrust its being his own work, and to impute it to other hands. It, however, from the most positive evidence, was his own act, and presents one of the most curious examples of fortitude in an individual in his situation on record.—No less than five wounds were inflicted on the tenderest part of his body; each of which we should have judged sufficient to cause death. It seems he had become, during his derangement, impressed with the necessity of fulfilling literally that part of the Scripture which says, 'If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out,' &c. and accordingly commenced the dismemberment of those parts of his body which he had imagined had proved offensive to him. And such is the sacrifice intemperance demands of its votaries—self-sacrifice! Take warning, ye intemperate! Mississippi.

From the Washington Globe.—Aug. 11.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Official Intelligence of the Battle with Black Hawk.—Despatches have this day been received from the army under Gen. Atkinson, dated Blue Mounds, July 25, 1832, stating that Gen. Henry, with his Brigade, accompanied by Gen. Dodge, with a Battalion of Michigan Volunteers, which had been detached by Gen. Atkinson, in pursuit of the Foxes and Sacks, under Black Hawk, succeeded, by forced marches, in coming up with him, on the bank of the Ouisconsin, opposite to the Blue Mounds, on the evening of the 21st of July, and immediately made an attack upon the Indians, which resulted in their defeat, with the loss of about 40 men killed, on the part of the enemy; and, it is presumed, a much larger number wounded—as the Indians were seen, during the action, bearing a great number of them off the field. The loss, on our part, was trifling—amounting to one man killed, and eight wounded. Night coming on, our troops could not pursue: thus the enemy was saved from entire destruction.—Black Hawk passed over to an island in the Ouisconsin, where he had sent his women.

While our men deserve great credit for their gallantry and steadiness, the Indians are entitled to no less consideration for the skill and perseverance displayed by them in their retreat. There is every appearance of the war being soon terminated, and peace restored to the frontiers.

CHOLERA.

The following extracts from the history of this distemper, fall in with the general expectation, and encourage us to hope that the progress of the disease may be suspended by our winter weather.

In 1821, the pestilence passed on the river beyond Bagdad, but seemed to die away at the approach of winter.

In September 1823, it reached Astracan, and continued to show itself till arrested by the winter. The following summer it did not reappear.

In 1829, it appeared at Isbahan. At the coming of winter it ceased, but the next summer it re-appeared in those Provinces of Russia, north of Teheran.

In 1831, it spread in Russia: As the winter advanced the disorder seemed to fade away on the continent of Europe, when it unexpectedly appeared at Sunderland.

The cholera, it has been forcibly said, is the apostle of temperance. It is most strikingly so here, for it has dealt death almost without escape to every person it has assailed, who was addicted to the intemperate use of spirituous liquors. So a medical student wrote from Brunn, in Moravia, in November last, when the pestilence was raging there, "the cholera has here furnished an additional proof of the fallacy of creeds founded on the almanack and the barometer; the bad weather, which has set in, has had no influence upon the disease, but so much the more was it affected by the vintage and the church feasts. Never did the state of civilization, and the nature of a disease, so powerfully concur to render an epidemic a most impressive monitor to men, to arouse them from their fondness for sensual indulgences, and to force them to reflect on what is beneficial to themselves. He who tries the heats and reins seems disposed for once to try the stomach also. As the English temperance societies send emissaries over the country to preach up a crusade against gin and whiskey, so the cholera, Heaven's own apostle of temperance, is making the tour of the globe; and it will, no doubt, effect a more speedy and complete moral reform, by the cleansing of the *prime vie*, than those foes to spirituous liquors, through the medium of the obtuse brain.

"An observation made every where else has been verified here, namely, that the cholera in its severest form, proves fatal almost without exception." N. Y. Paper.

Bathing.—The ancients were more attentive to the article of cleanliness than the moderns are. The daily use of the bath, and of the curycombus with which they scraped the body, produced great neatness, and entirely removed all impurities and disagreeable smells. The modern practice of wearing linen does not equally effect those purposes, though we change our shirts never so often. A frequent shifting of our linen will not clear the surf from the skin, which can only be done by water and friction.—Ibid.

The difference between rising at 5 and 7 o'clock in the morning for the space of 40 years, supposing a man to go to bed at the same hour at night, is nearly equivalent to an addition of ten years to a man's life.—Doddridge.

Dr. Spurzheim, the famous lecturer on Phrenology, and a disciple of the late Dr. Gall, has arrived at New York, from Havre.

POETRY.

From the Village Record.

DIAPHRANAL LOVE.

There is no feeling in this selfish world
More pure, more holy, than the angelic love
A mother bears her child. No cause can stop
Its flow, as from the heavenly spring deep
sunk
Within her breast by the Almighty hand,
It gushes forth to light. From that first hour,
In which she feels its faint warm breath steal
o'er
Her face, sweet as the scent of violets
Unfolded in the morning's purest ray,
Her love asserts pre-eminence. The world's
cold sneer,
The look of proud contempt, the scorn of fools,
Not e'en ingratitude's chill withering blast,
Can dry the fountain up, for still it runs,
And pours its fertilizing waters o'er
Those that can ask it not. There's none can
tell

The deep absorbing love a mother bears
Her infant. I have sat and watched
The heavenly rapture painted in her eyes.
As bending o'er its slumbers, her dark tresses
Hanging in curls around her snowy neck,
She look'd up on its mild angelic face,
Dimpled with smiles, caused by the holy
dreams

That are but known to infancy. I've seen
The sparkling joy beam bright upon her face:
As she has watched its first faint infant smile
Of grateful recognition, or its crow
Of proud delight, as with extended arms
And tottering limbs it made its first essay,
To tread the carpet, or to greet a father.
And when its feeble voice began to hiss,
(Endearing sound to every mother's ear.)
The names of Pa, and Ma, her love burst
forth,

And clasping to her bosom's fond embrace,
She gave it one long kiss of ecstasy.
These show her love when health and fortune
reign;

But if you wish to see the purity
And depth of her affection, stand beside
The couch of sickness, and mark well the
look

Of deep anxiety her visage wears,
As watching near the pillow of her babe
She keeps the midnight vigil. See her face
Pallid with care, while leaning o'er its form
She watches all its movements, breathing low
Lest her soft breath should wake its fever'd
sleep;

Her step scarce audible, as round the room
She walks, anticipating every wish
Of childish infancy. Such scenes as this
Where all is trial, dark and difficult,
Expose the hidden depth, th' enduringness,
The ardent passion of maternal love.
I never knew a mother, mine had died
Before I knew her value, yet I would,
Had I the power, engrave upon the mind
Of every babe as with a pen of steel,
In characters that nothing should efface,
The duty due a mother from a child.
He that would love her not, aye reverence
her,

For this one feeling only, he should be mark'd
As with the curse of Cain, should be expell'd
From all society, and doom'd to roam
In savage deserts, wild and desolate,
Dragging a weary life, with not a drop
Of human kindness to alleviate
The dark deep bitter cup of misery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extraordinary Anecdote of a Dog.—An ill-fated cat fell into the hands of some juvenile ruffians commencing the first stage of cruelty which often leads to great crimes and an ignominious end. The little wretches had passed from cruelty to cruelty, alternately stoning their victim and dragging it thro' a dirty pool of water, then beating and mauling it with drowning. Biped passed by, unheeding the agonized animal's cries of distress, which were now nearly coming to a close with its life, when a feeling quadruped came forward to save it. A dog having contemplated for some time this scene of inhumanity, and barked his disapprobation thereof, rushed forward upon the young assassins, and driving them one by one furiously off the spot, sprang to the rescue of the fainting and bleeding animal, and withdrawing it from the deep ditch, bore it off in triumph to his quarters, there extending it upon straw, and licking it all over till he recalled the vital spark, and then laying himself down upon it, restored it to some degree of ease from the warmth imparted to it. After this, the kind and feeling dog fetched provisions to his sick charge; and the people in the house, inspired by the example of the minor animal, gave it warm milk. Day after day did the dog tend the sick object of his care, until it was perfectly recovered; and they are both to be seen at this day, after a long lapse of years, at the Talbot Inn, Liverpool. —*Sporting Magazine.*

Epicurean Advice.—At a venison feast one day, Reynolds addressed his conversation to one of the company who sat next him, but to his great surprise could not get a single word in answer, until at length his silent neighbor, turning to him, said—"Mr. Reynolds, whenever you are at a venison feast, I advise you not to speak during dinner time, as in endeavoring to answer your questions, I have just swallowed a fine piece of the fat, entire, without tasting its flavor." —*Life of Sir J. R.*

Excuse of a Staggard.—A person who had contracted one of the most injurious of bad habits,—that of rising very late,—thus excused himself:—"The fact is, every morning I hear a curious cause pleaded before me between diligence and sloth. The one advises getting up and the settling about some useful business; the other speaks much in praise of a warm bed and the superiority of rest over labor. In a scrupulous attention to both parties, I find that a great deal of my time in the morning is passed in bed."

Waste cannot be accurately told, tho' we are sensible how destructive it is. Economy, on the one hand, by which a certain income is made to maintain a man cleanly, & waste, on the other, by which, on the same income, another man lives shabbily, cannot be defined. It is a very nice thing: as one man wears his coat out much sooner than another—we cannot tell how. —*Johnson.*

Durability of the Hair and Teeth.—I have seen a thousand graves opened, and always perceived that whatever was gone, teeth and hair remained with those who had died with them. Is not this odd? They go the very first things in youth, and yet last the longest in the dust, if the people will but die to preserve them. —*Moore's Life of Byron.*

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 27th day of August next, to wit:*
The account of Hugh Denwiddie and David Denwiddie, Administrators of Hugh Denwiddie, deceased.
The account of George Bercaw, Executor of Peter Bercaw, deceased.
The account of Levi Miller, Administrator with the Will annexed, of Sarah Wiernan, deceased.
JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
July 24, 1832. } 4t

Alleys in Mummaburg.

NOTICE is hereby given to those persons, who have fenced up, or in any way obstructed, any of the Public Alleys within the bounds of Mummaburg, that if said fences and obstructions are not removed in 30 days from this date, they will be forfeited, according to law.

The original Plot of the Town has been recorded in the Recorder's Office at Gettysburg, where all who are interested may have an opportunity of viewing the same.
JOHN MUMMA, Proprietor.
July 24. 4t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS, to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due and payable to the Creditors of DAVID HOFFMAN, deceased; and that they will meet for that purpose, at the house of James Gourley, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 18th day of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time those interested will present their claims.
S. FAHNESTOCK, Auditor,
T. C. MILLER, Auditor,
GEO. SMYSER, Auditor,
July 24. 4t

FRESH
Drugs & Medicines,
OILS, PAINTS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.
THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, comprises almost every article in his line now in use—together with a large assortment of

Patent Medicines, &c.
And a fine supply of
GROCERIES:
All which he will dispose of at very low prices. Country Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine them—and they may find it their interest to purchase from him. Every attention will be paid to those wishing to purchase; and great care taken in the preparation of such articles as may be prescribed by Physicians.
N. B. Just received, a large supply of
Lancaster Glue.
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 29. 4t

ANNIVERSARY

OF THE
SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION
OF ADAMS COUNTY.
THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Anniversary meeting of the Sunday School Union of this County, will be held on *Thursday the 16th day of August next*, at the German Church in Gettysburg. The services will commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. It is expected, that several Addresses will be delivered upon the occasion. There will, also, be an Address in the evening, at the same place.
The friends of Sunday Schools in general, and the Clergy, and Sabbath School Teachers in particular, are cordially invited to attend.
By order of the Board of Managers,
ROBERT G. HARPER, Sec'y.
July 3. 4t

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
PLATE-GLASS Establishment,
GETTYSBURG, PA.
J. B. DANFEL,
FROM the encouragement received, I have been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:
BITS, STIRRUPS,
Coach and Gig Mounting,
Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,
BELL, CAR, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,
WINKERS & PADS,
Top and Trace Finishers,
ORNAMENTS,
of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.
He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.
All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.
Gettysburg, Sept. 6. 4t

NOTICE.

THE ministers and deputies, appointed by the different Congregations constituting the "German Reformed Synod of Pennsylvania and adjacent States," are to meet in Synod on the first Sunday in September ensuing—in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa.
JOHN C. GULDIN, Sec'y.
Aug. 7.

Mountpleasant Rifleman!
YOU will parade at the house of Jacob Ralffsberger, in Mountjoy township, on *Saturday the 18th inst.* at 11 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.
By order,
GEORGE EPLEY, O. S.
Aug. 7. 4p

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of AMY MORTON, late of Mennallen township, deceased, either by Note, Bond or Book account, are desired to settle the same, without delay; and all those having claims against said Estate, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
WM. B. WILSON, Ex'r.
July 31. 4t

STRAY STEER.
CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Franklin township, about the middle of June, a **RED STEER,** supposed to be two years old, both ears marked with a small round hole, one of the holes has been torn out by the dogs—he has remarkably large horns.
The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
ROBERT SHAKELY.
July 24. 3t

FOR SALE,
THE UNEXPIRED TIME OF A
NEGRO BOY,
Who has about seven years to serve.
Inquire of
J. B. McPHERSON.
Gettysburg, Feb. 14. 4t

WENTZ'S
Worm destroying Drops,
An invaluable Remedy for WORMS.
THIS Medicine is confidently offered to the public as a superior article for destroying & expelling worms from the system.—It has not been known to fail in affording relief in any instance. This medicine is mild in its operation, and may be given to infants with perfect safety. The following testimony will be deemed sufficient, where the gentlemen are known:—
We, the undersigned, do certify, that we have used in our families, Samuel H. Wentz's Drops for destroying worms, and find it to be a highly efficacious and valuable medicine.
C. L. Suesseroth, Philip Berlin,
Wm. Heyser, Benj. Fahnestock,
Daniel Dechert, George Hoffman,
John Shafer, Wm. Seibert,
John Witmore, Jacob Heck,
Samuel Grove, John Porrmann,
Robert Yeats, C. Greenawald,
John Grove, Wm. Ferry,
Samuel Brandt, Frederick Spahr,
Nicholas Pearse, Geo. S. Eyster,
David Spahr.

The above Medicine can at all times be had at the Apothecary Shop of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 5, 1832.

6 CENTS REWARD.
ABSCONDED from Mr. John A. Brough, in Mountjoy township, my indentured servant girl, named
Elizabeth Shoemaker,
aged about 17 years; stout built; has been deprived of the sight of one of her eyes. The above reward will be paid to any person apprehending and returning said girl to me—but no charges paid.
JAMES BLECKLY.
July 31. 3t

Liberty Rifleman!
YOU will parade, in complete uniform, on *Saturday the 18th of August next*, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.
By order, JNO. EYLER, O. S.
July 31. 4p

DR. CHAPMAN'S
Anti-Dyspeptic, or Sour Stomach Pills,
HAVE stood the test of experience, and are found to be an infallible cure for indigestion. These pills have been highly approved of by those who have used them for the above disease. They act as a powerful tonic, neutralizing the acid upon the stomach—give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion—restore the appetite—and remove nausea and sickness at the stomach, habitual costiveness, headache, despondency of the mind, paleness of the countenance, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, belching up of water which is sometimes tasteless but most commonly sour, and many other nervous affections. They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they sicken the stomach as most purgative medicines do, but perform the office of a safe and mild cathartic. There is no restriction in diet or drink, or exposure to wet or cold, while using them. They are therefore particularly calculated for family use. The proprietor of these pills was one of the most eminent practitioners in the U. States, and used them successfully in his practice for many years.
For Sale by
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist.
Gettysburg, Aug. 30. 4t

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, AUDITORS, under an Act of Assembly, to ascertain the Claims against the **HANOVER AND CHARLESTURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY,** and to distribute the money arising from the tolls collected on said Road, to and among the different Creditors of said Company—
Notice is hereby Given,
That we will attend at the house of Wm. McClellan, in the borough of Gettysburg, for that purpose, on *Thursday the 22nd day of August next*, at 2 o'clock; at which time all claims must be presented, as a distribution will be made.
ROBERT SMITH, Auditor,
J. F. MACFARLANE, Auditor,
J. B. McPHERSON, Auditor,
July 31. 4t

Sheriff's Sales.
IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 25th day of August next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,
A Lot of Ground,
Situate in the Town of Hampton, Reading township, Adams county, adjoining Lot of Charles Blish and others, and known on the general plan of said Town, by No. 40, on which are erected
a two-story Log rough-cast dwelling-house, Log Back-building, and Log Stable—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Wm. D. Ramsey.
—ALSO—
A Lot of Ground,
Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Thaddeus Stevens, David Deardorff and others, containing Two Acres, more or less, on which are erected
a one-story Log Dwelling-house, and Log Stable—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Carbaugh.
WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 31, 1832. 4t

Adjoined Sheriff's Sale.
IN pursuance of a Writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 25th day of August next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,
A Tract of Land,
Situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Johnston, John Myers and James Morrison, containing Sixty-four Acres, and Ninety-seven Perches, more or less, on which are erected a
1½ story Stone Dwelling house, Stone Bank Barn, Log Stable, and other Out-buildings, a well of water, and an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Mary Weakley.
WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 31, 1832. 4t

List of Causes—Aug. Term.
P. Repton and wife, vs. P. Thornburg's Ex's.
Ex'r of A. Lotach, vs. H. and S. Pickle.
George Ziegler, vs. C. Wampler's Executor.
Bank of Gettysburg, vs. George Welsh.
Wm. Craighead, Jr. vs. John Welsh.
Esther Maxwell, vs. Thomas Craighead.
Daniel Bittinger, vs. Jacob Bender.
Adam Shorb's use, vs. John Miller.
Adam Shorb, vs. John Miller.

Grand Jury—Aug. Term.
Huntington—John Welsh, Wm. Gardner, Templeton Brandon.
Mountpleasant—Sebastian Weaver, William Thompson, John Miller, James McLaine.
Cumberland—George Trostle.
Liberty—Nathaniel Randolph, John McCleary, Thomas Reed.
Franklin—John Walter.
Mountjoy—Robert Allison.
Reading—Henry Albert, Jacob Bender, Samuel Fahnestock.
Hamilton—Joseph Hildt, Andrew McLain.
Hammonton—John G. Hays, Jacob Welch.
Munhall—Henry Fohl.
Brixick—Joseph Carl.

General Jury—Aug. Term.
Strabon—Nicholas Taubman, Peter Trostle, Robert McLain.
Franklin—James King, Isaac Rife, James Ewing, Jacob Snod, Benjamin Grant, &c.
Huntington—Henry Myers, Isaac E. Wiernan, Lewis Christ, Peter H. Smith, Joseph Wiernan.
Brixick—Daniel Duhon, John Conker.
Hamilton—Joseph Wagon.
Mountjoy—John Hauer, (J. A.) Wilson, Anna & Miller, Eli Farmer, Samuel Dummerrow.
Borough—David Heagy, John F. McFarlane, John Brown.
Greensburg—David Shriver, James Renshaw.
Liberty—William Kern.
Lattimer—Geo. Deardorff, Jacob Grost, Allen Robinson.
Mountpleasant—Joseph Heagy, Samuel Swage.
Coushango—Nicholas Ghinter, John Lint.
Hamilton—Martin Hertz.
Munhall—Benjamin F. Wilson.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

ESTHER LASHLELLS,

deceased, to wit: Eleanor Donaldson, William Clark, Walter Clark, who is since deceased, leaving issue six children, two of whom, to wit, Henry and Emily, are now of full age, the remaining four, to wit, Eleanor, George, Thomas and Michael are yet infants; John Clark, Michael Clark, and Ralph Lashells, since deceased, leaving lawful issue, to wit, Margaret, intermarried with John P. McClay, Eleanor, intermarried with Brown McClay, Walter C. and James Lashells, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 27th day of August next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
July 3. 4t

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

WM. SLAYBAUGH,

deceased, to wit: Betsy, intermarried with John Bender, Conrad Slaybaugh, Catharine, intermarried with Jacob Bender, Hannah, intermarried with Henry Crumb, Sally, intermarried with Jacob Plank, Susanna Slaybaugh, and Peggy Slaybaugh, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 27th day of August next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
July 3. 4t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and Wm. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 27th day of August next*—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.
Dated at Gettysburg, the 10th day of July, A. D. 1832.
WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Now's the time for Prizes!

CLERMONT'S OFFICE
AT LEWIS
If you want a Future, call in time: you can only lose \$1.25, and may become rich!

A Prize of 1000 Dollars,

Sold a few weeks ago, and on the 2d inst.

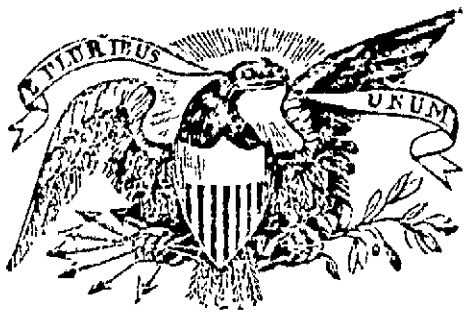
18—34—48—A Prize of

\$10,000,
Sold to a Lad in the Country.

June 12. 4t

Cash paid for Linnen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office

COMMUNICATED.



The Adams Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. AUG. 21, 1832.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY, of Ky.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN BERG LANT, of Pa.

Our townsman, Dr. Snyser, started yesterday morning for Philadelphia, to make personal observation as to the nature and treatment of the epidemic prevailing there.

Dr. PARNALL, we understand, will start this morning, for the same purpose.

A German emigrant, named Kocu, arrived here on Tuesday last, very much indisposed, and died on the same evening. Reports having gone abroad, that his disease was Asiatic Cholera, the Board of Health have deemed it advisable to publish the following report of the Physicians in attendance upon the unfortunate man. We would remark, also, that our town is still blessed with its usual health.

TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.
The undersigned feel it their duty, thus early, to report to the Board of Health, a case of sudden death which happened in this place yesterday—with the view to calm the alarm, which will naturally arise in time of approaching danger, as well as to counteract the intemperate officiousness of some, who would feel inclined to give to the case before you an unfavorable aspect.

The subject in question was an emigrant, 64 years of age, of delicate constitution, and from information obtained, had been unwell for some weeks, to which a diarrhoea super-vened, of three or four days' duration, with slight spasms, but no retching. All these symptoms were passed unnoticed, until collapse actually took place, to wit: cold surface, a small and sometimes an imperceptible pulse, cold breath and tongue. At this stage there existed neither spasms, retchings, nor that peculiar blueness of the skin, which characterize the Spasmodic Cholera. The undersigned have also been informed, that, for many years, he had been afflicted with open ulcers on both legs, which, at sea, had dried up; in consequence of which, a metastasis to vital parts will often occur. Adding the fatigue of travelling, and consequent exhaustion, the undersigned have come to the conclusion, and confidently assert, that the characteristic symptoms of the Spasmodic Cholera were wanting in the case of this unfortunate emigrant, and report it as one of no extraordinary occurrence.

C. N. BERLUCHY,

D. HORNER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 15th, 1832.

Published by order of the Board,

H. SMYSEK, Secretary.

Twelve deaths, by Cholera, occurred in Baltimore, during the week ending on the 13th. The Board of Health have not yet reported the daily cases officially, on the plea that the disease has not become epidemic. We think they do wrong—the people ought to be made acquainted with the true state of things, to prevent unnecessary alarm, and exaggerated reports.

The disease has made its appearance in Washington City. The Board of Health has recommended the discontinuance of night meetings; and have

Resolved, That the vending of ardent spirits, in whatever quantity, is considered a nuisance—and, as such, is hereby directed to be discontinued for the space of 90 days from this date.

The disease is in several counties of Maryland, and is very fatal among the blacks. It is still raging to the north and east of us; and we observe a number of cases and deaths have occurred in Montgomery county, in this State.

CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.
New Cases. Deaths.

Aug. 10, 142 41
" 11, 126 33
" 12, 110 31
" 13, 130 49
" 14, 111 37
" 15, 73 23
" 16, 94 30

Deaths in Philadelphia for the week ending Aug. 12th, 530—of which 370 were by Cholera.

CHOLERA IN NEW-YORK.
New Cases. Deaths.

Aug. 10, 100 31
" 11, 76 47
" 12, 67 34
" 13, 105 36
" 14, 42 33
" 15, 75 27
" 16, 79 31

Kentucky Election.—The returns of the late election for Governor, &c. in that State, are not yet complete; but from those received, it is highly probable, that the Clay candidates are elected by handsome majorities.

Murder.—John Cunningham, for several years a resident of the neighborhood of Deerfield, Ohio, was found dead on the 3d instant, in the Miami, with marks, evidently proving that he was murdered. The Lebanon, O. Star, says, he was formerly of the neighborhood of Carlisle, Pa. where he had a brother and sister, and a handsome property. Suspicion had fixed upon several individuals, as the murderers, some of whom are in custody.

Political Meeting.

In pursuance of a call of the Republican Committee of Correspondence of Adams County, a large and respectable meeting of Democratic Republican Citizens, and others, of the first election district, composed of the Borough of Gettysburg & Cumberland township, who are all opposed to proscription, Anti-Masonry, and in favor of Equal Rights, was held at the house of Jacob Sanders, in said borough, on the evening of Saturday the 18th inst.—Col. MICHAEL C. CLARKSON being called to the Chair, and John B. Marsh and Wm. A. Rigg appointed Secretaries.

The following proceedings were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS the persecuting and proscription cause of political anti-masonry is yet in agitation; and its promoters and leaders are using it as a means to obtain power and influence and office—which result, we do conscientiously believe, would be injurious to the Republic; Institutions of our common country; and prejudicial to the equal rights of citizens of a free and liberal Government.—That the promoters and leaders of this proscription are using any and every means in their power to obtain office, (which appears to be their only object) at the sacrifice of many principles of equality of rights, and by the persecution of many valuable citizens, none will deny—and all will acknowledge, that power obtained by these means, and placed in the hands of such men, is much to be dreaded by every true Patriot, by every genuine Republican, by every reflecting man. By the same means that power is obtained, it must be retained—which will require those holding and exercising it, to pass from one object of persecution to another, until the common rights of all citizens will in their turn be invaded, as by a pestilence. For these considerations, we are constrained, as Freemen having a due regard for the equality of rights, the purity and permanence of our institutions, and the honor and protection of our Government, to protest against all proscription and persecution, for political purposes; and to unite, to oppose the unprincipled efforts of the leaders of political anti-masonry to obtain power.

And as the Freemen of this commonwealth will soon be called upon to make choice of a President and Vice President of the United States—and a Governor of this State, by the invaluable exercise of the right of suffrage, it is right that proper arrangements and organization should be entered into, so as to obtain a perfect victory and a signal triumph. Therefore,

Resolved, That we highly approve of the recommendation of the Committee of Correspondence, to our fellow-citizens throughout the County, to hold District Meetings this day—and a General COUNTY MEETING on Next Saturday the 25th inst.

Resolved, That as the importance of our cause demands the activity and energy of Freemen, we earnestly recommend to all our Fellow-Citizens throughout this County, who are opposed to Proscription and Persecution, and in favor of Republican Principles and Equal Rights, to meet at the Court-house on SATURDAY NEXT the 25th inst. for the purpose of organization, so that any unjust encroachments and attacks upon the common rights of all citizens, can be more easily resisted, and a signal political victory obtained at the approaching Election.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published.

M. C. CLARKSON, Chairman.
JOHN B. MARSH, } Secretaries.
Wm. A. Rigg, }

The wretched Poles!—Gallignini's Messenger of the 23d June, contains a letter dated Bamberg, June 6th, which states that on the 3d of that month, an officer of high rank, formerly belonging to the Russian army, had arrived there, having by artifice escaped from Siberia, whither he had been perpetually banished. At Bamberg he was received with great kindness and attention. He states, that on his journey, he saw forty-eight thousand Poles, persons of all ages, sexes, and condition, CHAINED, and marching to RUSSIA. The general officers of the late Polish army were not exempted from the heaviest shackles! Such are the blessings of an autocratical government! Where was France, when LAFAYETTE recommended her interference in behalf of this noble, but ill-fated country?

Lord Durham has proceeded in a line-of-battle ship from England, on a special mission to Russia, for the supposed purpose of remonstrating against the barbarities practised on the unfortunate Poles.

Mortality among our official agents in South America.—Prevost and Conly died in Peru; Graham, Wright, and Tador, in Rio de Janeiro; Rodney, Dana, Forbes, and Rogers, in Buenos Ayres; Miller, in Montevideo; and Shannon, and another previously, in Guatemala. One British Charge died on the route, like Wright and Shannon, and two Consuls General were assassinated.

Forgeries of Pension Papers.—Two persons, who are stated to have hitherto borne a decent station in society, of Fayette county, Ohio, were tried and convicted at the U. S. Circuit Court, at Columbus, (Ohio) before Judges McLean and Campbell, for the forgery of pension certificates, under the acts of Congress. The names of the offenders, are Ezekiel F. Eisman, and Edward Jones, the former of whom was sentenced for seven years, and the latter for six years to the Penitentiary of the State.

They had not succeeded in drawing any money from the Treasury upon the forged papers. The trial being novel, and a matter of importance to the Treasury and the Pensioners, Mr. Dickens was sent from Washington on behalf of the department, to aid in bringing the forgeries to light.

At Suffolk, Va. 15 persons had died of the cholera—2 white, 13 colored.

A circumstance was related to us this morning, which shows how reckless some individuals in the lower walks of life are, of the consequences of intemperance, and how regardless they are of the frequent warnings exhibited by the fate of those who indulge themselves in the use of improper diet.

A robust man, who had enjoyed uninterrupted health all his life, undertook for a wager to drink a quart of buttermilk, and eat a large water melon on the top of it, stating that his constitution was so firm and body so stout, that he could digest any thing, and indulge in any excess with impunity.

He drank the buttermilk and eat the melon, was seized with a cramp choleric during the night and was buried next morning, thus losing his wages, his life, and perhaps a more important part, by a single act of wanton indiscretion.—To the foolhardy and intemperate we say again beware!!! *Balt. Gaz.*

A sailor was seen reeling along the streets, not long since, with a pine apple in his hand. Some one asked him what he had got there? "Cholera Morbus," he replied. And so it proved. For in less than 24 hours he was a corpse.

A laboring man of very correct habits, bought four water melons a few days since, on account of their unusual cheapness, and ate two of them. As might have been expected, he was attacked by the Cholera and died. *N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

The Annapolis Republican of Tuesday says—"Letters have been received in this city, announcing the unpleasant intelligence that the colored population of Queen Anne and Talbot counties, on the Eastern Shore, are suffering severely from disease. Report says that Gov. Lloyd had lost twelve, and Mr. Paca several of his colored people."

Washington.—Mr. Barry, postmaster general, has suddenly lost two female servants, and Mr. Kendall, 4th auditor, one, by what is called malignant typhus fever; and James McNairy, printer, has been attacked with and died of the Asiatic Cholera, in 5 hours. He had a diarrhoea for several previous days.

Hundreds of villages have had cases of cholera, and deaths by this fearful disease. We cannot recapitulate them. It may be expected, we think, that the disease will generally pass through the United States, and have greater or less severity from particular causes. So far as the opportunity of forming an opinion has been afforded—it seems most likely to bear with awful severity on the colored population; not because they are more liable to the disease, but on account of their own carelessness and neglect. *Niles.*

Miss ANNA MARIA PORTER, well known to the novel reading world, and who certainly was a lady of fine imagination, and at one time may be said to have occupied the throne as Mrs. Radcliffe's successor; died near Bristol on the 21st June.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.			
Flour,	6 50	Oats,	34
Wheat (red)	1 25	Cloverseed,	5 75
" (white)	1 33	Flaxseed,	1 50
Corn,	72	Whiskey,	29
Rye,	70	Plaster,	4 25

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. S. Gutelius, Mr. Joseph F. Kuhnle, of Hanover, to Miss Barbara Miller, of this county.

On the same day, by the Rev. C. G. McLean, Mr. Neil Altam, to Miss Susan Cane, both of this borough.

On the 5th, by the Rev. J. G. Schmucker, Mr. John Reisinger, of Hanover, to Miss Sarah Ann Ditzler, daughter of Mr. David Ditzler, of Berwick township.

DIED.

On the 31st ult. Miss Mary Snyder, daughter of Mr. Henry Snyder, of Germany township, in the 31st year of her age.

On the 1st inst. Mr. Andrew Schmeig, of Al-Sherrystown, in the 61st year of his age.

STONE CUTTING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD, near to the house of Mr. John Ash, in the borough of Gettysburg, where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

Marble & Sand GRAVE-STONES, viz. Stones suitable to be placed at the upper and lower end of the grave; and for the lowest prices.

His Manufactory at Harrisburg will enable him constantly to have on hand a sufficient number of large and small Grave-Stones; and the Letters on them will be elegantly engraved in German and English.

DAVID SHERER.
Gettysburg, Aug. 21.

N. B. Every order left at the house of Mr. J. Ash, will be punctually attended to, even in the absence of the subscriber.

D. S.

APPROVED
SPIRITS OF CAMPHOR,
FOR SALE BY
S. H. BUEHLER, Druggist.
Gettysburg, Aug. 21.

By consent of Attornies, all the Causes, as published for Trial and Argument at the August Term next, are continued and not for trial at that Court. *C. WELSH, Proth'y.*
Aug. 15, 1832.

We are requested to state, that the business in the Quarter Sessions will proceed as usual.

TEMPERANCE.

THE "Fairfield Temperance Society" will meet on Saturday the 1st day of September next, in the Presbyterian Church in Millerstown, at 1 o'clock, p. m. when it is expected an Address will be delivered by Mr. R. Crooks, of Emmittsburg. The friends of Temperance, of both sexes, are respectfully invited to attend. *The Secretary.*
Aug. 21. 2t

WATER COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that an ELECTION will be held at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 8th of September next, at 4 o'clock, p. m. for FIVE MANAGERS of the Gettysburg Water Company. By order, R. SMITH, Sec'y.
Aug. 21. te

Pennsylvania College.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE Trustees of Pennsylvania College, recently organized and located at Gettysburg, would respectfully inform the Public, that the Institution will be opened for the reception of Students on the 7th of November next. The following gentlemen have already been elected Professors, but an additional number of Instructors will be engaged as soon as the number of Students renders it necessary:

S. S. SCHMUCKER, A. M. Professor of Intellectual Philosophy & Moral Science.
E. L. HAZELIUS, D. D. Professor of the Latin Language & German Literature.
H. BAUGHER, A. M. Professor of the Greek Language & Belles-Lettres.
M. JACOBS, A. M. Professor of Mathematics, Chemistry, & Natural Philosophy.
J. H. MARSDEN, A. M. Professor of Mineralogy & Botany.

It has been the aim of the Trustees to adapt this Institution to the wants of the German population of our country, a Professorship of that language having already been established, and other measures adopted which will render it singularly advantageous to that respectable class of the community. Provision will be made for instruction in the other modern languages by competent teachers, and no pains will be spared to render this department highly efficient.

The proximity of Gettysburg to Baltimore and Philadelphia, the healthiness of the place, the morality of its inhabitants, its being the location of a flourishing theological seminary, the cheapness of living, and the high qualifications of the Professors, all recommend the institution to the patronage of parents.

Good boarding may be had in the village at \$1 50 per week—the price of tuition is \$24 per year.

There being no other collegiate institution in central Pennsylvania, this College will afford uncommon advantages to parents, who do not wish to send their sons to a great distance from home.

CALVIN BLYTHE, President of the Board.

Jno. G. MORRIS, Secretary.
Editors in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, friendly to the Institution, are requested to give the above one or more insertions.

FOR SALE.

A FINE YOUNG BAY HORSE. He may be seen at Mr. McClellan's Stables, in Gettysburg.
Aug. 14. 3t

THE LAWS

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 14, 1832. 3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of HENRY KELLY, (colored man) deceased, requests all persons indebted to said deceased to make payment within thirty days from this date; and all persons having claims against the deceased are requested to present their accounts, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN H. McCLELLAN, Adm'r.
Aug. 14. 4t

PUBLIC SALE.

HAVING determined to remove to the West, I will therefore offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 28th inst. at my residence in East York-street, the following Property, viz

One corner Cupboard, one Bureau, one Stone and Pipe, one breakfast Table, Chairs, Bedsteads, and a number of other articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture; also, one Work bench, and Set of Plans. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, p. m. when attendance will be given by

JAMES THOMPSON, Jr.
Aug. 14. ts

N. B. Terms made known on day of sale.

Whereas we have learned with regret, that a meeting of the National Republicans of this borough has been called this evening, not, however, of the friends of Clay and Sergeant generally, but of those exclusively, who are the advocates and supporters of Joseph Ritner for Governor, by which a large proportion of the National Republicans are excluded. And whereas, the central state committee of our party, assembled in this place last week, took no decided stand in state politics, considering them not necessarily connected with the presidential question. Therefore,

Resolved, That we highly disapprove of the course pursued by our National Republican brethren in this case, believing it to be precipitate, impolitic, and calculated to prejudice the great national object which we all profess to have in view; we therefore are reluctantly compelled to place our dissent to those proceedings, in the same columns, if possible, with their's, and if not, in those which will have a parallel circulation.

Resolved, That the National Republicans are contending for principles which have no connexion with and bear no affinity to masonry or anti-masonry.

Resolved, That we consider the defeat of Andrew Jackson as necessary to the preservation of our happy institutions.

Resolved, That we will use every exertion in our power to secure the election of Henry Clay as president, and John Sergeant as vice president of the United States.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the manly, fearless and independent course of Governor Wolf, in relation to the Tariff, the United States' Bank, General Education, Internal Improvements and the Judiciary, so forcibly, repeatedly and officially manifested, upon which subjects we have the strongest assurances that his opinion has undergone no change.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draw a protest against the resolutions and proceedings of the meeting called this evening at the house of Mr. Small, should they believe that their course is injurious to the success of Clay and Sergeant.

Whereupon the chair appointed James Burnside, Esq. Charles Mowry, Esq. William Adams, Alexander Glass, and Henry Colestock, the Committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in all the papers of Harrisburg, in the United States Gazette, Poulson's Daily Advertiser, the Irish Shield, and in all other papers friendly to the cause.

L. RELY, Chairman.

JOHN ZINN, Secretary.

From the following, it will be perceived, that the National Republican State Committee have, agreeably to the powers delegated to them, published a notice for re-assembling the State Convention; but have deferred it until after the October election, thus leaving each member of the party at liberty to choose between the present candidates. From present appearances, the Clay-men who will vote at all for Governor, will be much divided. In Philadelphia, we have understood, the great body of them will support Mr. Wolf, believing him to be superior to Mr. Ritner, in every qualification which is requisite to fill the office with honor, and not identifying the elections of President and Governor. Others think differently, and act accordingly.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

In pursuance of notice previously given, the Standing State Committee of the National Republicans convened at Harrisburg on Saturday the 11th of August, 1832, and after having chosen Elihu Chauncey, Esq. of the City of Philadelphia, chairman, and F. Watts, Esq. of Carlisle, secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the National Republican Convention be requested to meet at Harrisburg, on Monday the 15th of October next, at 12 o'clock, m.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and communicated to each member of the Convention, and that he be requested, in the event of his inability to attend, to procure the vacancy in the delegation from his district to be filled.

Resolved, That the editors of newspapers throughout this State be requested to publish these proceedings.

ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Chm.

Frederick Watts, Secretary.

Our right trusty and well beloved cousin, his bachelorship of the Boston Transcript, thus verulutes upon woman:—

"Men may scoff, and be as licentious and sarcastic as they please, when woman is the theme, but we defy any one of them to do as much good in a fortnight as a woman will do in a day, when the demands on her benevolence require active exertion."

If there is a truth which sickness, pain, disappointment and misery can render plain, as firm as inspiration, it is that above quoted; but how did he find it out?
U. S. Gaz.

From the Pittsburgh Manufacturer, Aug. 3.

Shocking Catastrophe.—Two men, coal-diggers by occupation, lost their lives on Wednesday last, in an awful and unlooked-for manner. A coal mine, owned by a Mr. Doran, on the hill opposite the city, lately took fire, and in order to allay it, it was stopped closely at the mouth. On Wednesday last, however it was opened, and Mr. Doran, along with two colliers, entered the pit with lights in their hands. They had not proceeded far before their lights simultaneously went out, and an oppressiveness at the same time seized them all. Mr. Doran being nearest the mouth of the pit, with difficulty was enabled to return. The other two sank in the pit, overcome by the smothering and poisonous influence of the foul air which had accumulated while the pit was closed. Mr. McCord, a wagoner, entered to rescue the sufferers, if possible, as soon as Mr. Doran gave intelligence of their situation, but when he reached them, he too, was seized with the same oppressiveness, and endeavored to retreat, bringing one of them with him. In spite of all his efforts, he sank down with his burden near the mouth of the pit, and was only saved himself by the exertions of some persons who hastily pulled him out. The two men who entered with Mr. Doran, when taken out, were dead. Mr. McCord and Mr. Doran barely escaped with their lives.

A letter from a gentleman in Weston, Lewis county, gives the following interesting story of a lost child. The circumstances occurred about the middle of June last.

"On Thursday last, Jenison Alkire took with him his sister Elizabeth, and proceeded about three miles from home, for the purpose of watching a deer lick. They staid all night at the lick, and Jenison killed a deer. In the morning, finding his horse had left him; he prevailed on Elizabeth to stay at the Camp with the deer; until he should go home and return with the horse.

Jenison went home, returned with a horse, but found that his sister had left the camp. He called her in vain; he endeavored to find her track through the woods, but without success. He then hastened home and gave the alarm; the nearest neighbors were immediately convened, and proceeded in search of the child. Wm. London, David Alkire and Joseph Burnett, (all good woodsmen) ascertained which way she had started, pursued the trail through laurel thickets, over mountains that were almost impassable. She had pursued a pretty straight course until she got within a short distance of the settlement on Holly, a branch of Big Elk River; from thence she fell back on a branch of the little Kanawha, descended it to its mouth, continued down the Kanawha river eight or ten miles, through thickets that bears can scarcely penetrate, crossed the river upwards of sixty times, got within a very short distance of Mr. Thomas M. Hammond's, when night overtook her. With a tomahawk which she carried with her, she peeled the bark from the birch tree, scraped off the inside of the bark and ate it.

She then broke off the branches from some bushes; laid them in the bark for a bed; collected some more, of which she made a covering; peeled the bark off a hickory twig, tied one end around the neck of a dog which accompanied her, and the other end round her wrist, and in this manner laid down in her couch of bark, and slept all night. Those in pursuit followed her trail all day, (Friday) until dark; then lighted pine torches, and continued in pursuit until day light, Saturday morning, at which time they first disturbed the slumbers of the lost child. When they found her she seemed to be perfectly composed, and showed no signs of alarm.

"The girl is 8 or 9 years old, and must have travelled 20 miles, through a wilderness, rough and dreary enough to dishearten and alarm the most robust and resolute.

"She satisfactorily explained the cause of her having left the deer, by stating, that while Jenison was absent, a panther came, and laid hold of it. Notwithstanding the hideous appearance of this unexpected visitant, she had the courage and presence of mind to advance and untie the dog before she took to flight." *Western Enquirer.*

A heavy stroke.—The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, at Washington, computes the loss on the Government stock in the U. States Bank, occasioned by the late depreciation of its value in the market at

The bonus in the charter vetoed \$1,750,000
The dividends to which Government would have been entitled in the coming fifteen years, at 6 per cent. \$420,000 per annum 6,300,000

Total loss to Government. 11,050,000
The loss by fall of shares of private stockholders 7,000,000

Total loss \$18,050,000
It was a heavy hand that needlessly brought this upon our country and by the word veto dashed millions from the public coffers.

The Poles.—The brig Hope, of Portsmouth, Powell master, just arrived from Memel, has on board a young Pole, son of Baron Kermorok, who has been

concealed in Memel four months, the police there having orders from the government to take all the Poles found in the port, and to give them up to the Russian authorities, by whom they are immediately sent to Siberia. The Baron and two sons were taken and sent off, the first having their ears cut off and noses split up. This young son was concealed under Capt. Powell's bed, and has made his escape from the monsters. He is now without means of subsistence. *Phila. Chron.*

Revolt in the New Jersey State Prison, at Lambertton, below Trenton, (N. J.)—A desperate attempt at escape was made about four o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, by the prisoners confined in the New Jersey State Prison, to escape over the walls. A number of the inmates were indulged through the course of the day with a walk in the yard, in the care of the under keepers, one of which is stationed in a small armory on the top of the wall on the east side. The malcontents had constructed a ladder by means of a weight tied at the end of a weaver's chain, (yarn), and by rearing a carpenter's work bench against the wall, near the guard-house, and stretching this apparatus, when Mr. Neal, the guard, had stepped into the house, threw the weight over the wall, and one of the prisoners, named Long, with a knife in his hand, essayed to mount it.

At this moment Mr. Neal stepped out and discovered their movements, he immediately ran to the armory, and seizing a musket, attempted to regain the platform, but was pined so liberally with brick-bats, as for a time to prevent him. Long called out, as he ascended the wall, "Lay back, you d—d rascal, or you will die the harder when I get you!" Nothing daunted, Mr. N. succeeded in getting out, and raising his piece, told the fellow to desist or he would shoot him; this he refused to do, and Mr. N. fired; the charge taking effect in the neck, and with a single exclamation, Long dropped lifeless to the earth. A young man, of desperate habits, then seized the ladder, and attempted to rise; Mr. N. presented another musket, and told him to retire, but was unheeded; he then fired again, & wounded the fellow very badly in the foot, he fell to the ground, and thus ended the attempt. They were immediately locked up in the cells. *Chronicle.*

Biela's Comet.—We have received Burritt's Planisphere Representation of the apparent course in the heavens of the comet of 1832, and the principal constellations and fixed stars that lie along its path. From it we abstract the following particulars respecting the comet. On the 22d of August it will rise at 6 minutes past 8 o'clock, P. M. and its apparent path in the heavens will be 11° N. N. E. of the seven stars. On the 19th of September it will rise in the N. E. a little before 9 in the evening. The situation of this comet will be most favorable for observation from the middle of October to the middle of November. It will be brightest about the thirteenth of November, when it will rise E. N. E. a little before ten in the evening. Its nearest approach to the earth will be on the 23d of October, when it will be distant about 51 millions of miles. Its nearest approach to the sun will be on the 28th of November; then distant more than 83 millions of miles. *Barnstable Jour.*

Drunkards Beware.—Of the thirty-one cases reported within the last week, four hours, in the cholera hospitals, whose habits were known, twenty-eight were intemperate and three of regular habits. *N. Y. paper.*

Inundations of India.—Mr. Ellis writes from Calcutta, December 6; that he had with others been preserved in a dreadful storm, in the Bay of Bengal; and that on the coast of Orissa, the sea broke over the shore, flowed many miles inland, and destroyed upwards of 200 villages. In the district of Bala-sore, it is computed that 15,000 persons perished by the inundation.

ELIZABETH CITY, (N. C.) Aug. 9.—"The Cholera made its appearance amongst us this morning, at a very rapid rate. There are seven persons taken sick this day, but I am unable to say whether they are all Cholera or not. One person has died, and others despaired of. They are principally blacks."

Records.—Don Miguel, the present king, de facto, of Portugal, will be thirty years old on the 26th of October next.

Donna Maria da Gloria, the present queen of Portugal, de jure, was fourteen years old on the 4th day of April last.

Don Pedro, late emperor of Brazil, father of the queen, and at present Regent, will be thirty-four on the 12th of October next. The united ages of these three sovereigns, therefore, amount only to 73 years.

NORRISTOWN, Pa. Aug. 15. It is with feelings of the deepest regret we announce that the dreadful disease, the Cholera, has visited this community. Several cases have occurred at Plymouth Locks, on the River Schuylkill, during the past week, and several deaths. One in this Borough, a stranger who came from the above place, sickened on the road, and died in the Hospital prepared for the sick. Another at Mr. Davis' in Lower-Providence

township, from the same place, who died in a few hours—Another about half a mile below the Sweden Ford, dead. Two cases have been reported in Gwynedd township, but we have not heard whether the persons recovered or died. Another case in Upper-Merion on Saturday night last—the person died on Sunday morning about 9 o'clock. Several other cases have been reported, but we have not heard the result.

The American vessels of War, Boston and Constellation, have been at Lisbon—the latter at Madeira. They were received with distinguished marks of respect by Don Miguel and his Government. One paper states that the little Tyrant visited one of the Frigates, and that the yards were manned and his majesty received with cheers. It may be right, but we feel it to be a humiliation. No salutes were exchanged between our ships and the vessels of war of England or France in the harbor. *Vil. Rec.*

In South Carolina, excitement is at the highest pitch, and Nullification the order of the day: We say again, as we have said before, if the principle is to be tried, in practice, we see no reason why not as well now as at any time.—There never could be less pretence for it.—The Union could not well stand on clearer right than in this controversy; and S. Carolina with more negroes than whites, and those whites much divided, is as little to be feared as any state in the Union. *Id.*

"Paternal Governments are fine things. The Government of the Austrian Emperor Francis is a grand paternal Government, and very odd are the secret histories of its offspring.—The Augsburg Gazette of the 9th June says that the indisposition of the young Duke de Reichstadt has again assumed 'an alarming character.' If the reports of travellers are to be believed, this 'alarming character' most probably consists in the poor youth having been brought into a state of morbid debility, mental as well as corporeal, by the humane policy of Austrian prudence. The following interesting statement is taken from one of the back numbers of the *Foreign Quarterly Review*—

"With regard to the Duke of Reichstadt, it appears, from the author's report, that the heir of an empire is a prisoner both in body and mind. No Frenchman is allowed to be presented to him; no communication can be made to him except through the medium of gaolers; no word must be uttered in his hearing which might possibly touch the chord of ambition; he is, of all the civilized world, is ignorant of the history of his father." His life is measured out by the square and rule; the Cabinets of France and Austria determine on what he shall know, and what he shall think.

The risk he is told he runs of assassination by some crazy fanatic of liberty, is the talisman by which this enchantment of soul and body is effected. "Rest perfectly assured, Sir," said the Grand Preceptor to our Traveller, "that he reads and sees only what we wish him to read, see, and understand. If by any chance a letter, a packet, or a book, should fall into his hands without our knowledge, his first care would be to deliver it to us unopened; he would not even dare to look at it till he was assured that he could do so without danger."

"It appears then," remarked the author, "that the son of Napoleon is far from being as we suppose him in France." The answer was—"The Prince is not a prisoner but—he is placed in a very peculiar position." "Be satisfied," said the Grand Preceptor at another interview, "with knowing that he is happy, and that he is without ambition. His career is marked out for him; he never will approach France; the idea of doing so will never enter his head."

The poor.—The New-York Courier states that there are at present, in that city, FIFTEEN THOUSAND souls dependent upon charity for support.—Will those who are clothed in purple and fine linen, and who fare sumptuously every day, think of this? And will they not do more than think?

CHILDREN IN BRITISH FACTORIES.

In England thousands of parents are obliged to send their children to work in factories. If they refuse to do so, they are refused all relief out of the poor rates. The children, thus employed are denied those advantages which the brutes of the field enjoy.

A member of the House of Commons, during a late discussion on the "Regulation Bill of Factories," stated, that it rarely happened that any of the persons brought up in factories lived beyond the age of forty; and the consequence is, that the manufacturing districts are filled with orphans. The labor of children even of the weaker sex, had been so oppressive, that adults must sink under its inhuman pressure. The hours of labor have from time to time been increased, until now no constitution, however robust, could withstand its exhaustion. The mortality among children so employed is much greater than the mortality among any other classes of children. The average longevity in a worsted mill, employing four hundred females, does not exceed

thirteen years! At a factory in Wales, the children are employed from six in the morning to seven in the evening, and every other night they are obliged to work all night. For the night work they receive five pence. The children are allowed scarcely sufficient time for eating their meals. A surgeon, who travelled through the manufacturing districts, found at Manchester, out of one hundred and sixty-seven children at work in a factory, forty-seven who were deformed or mutilated in consequence of incessant labor. If the children are found idle during the hours of labor, they are chastised—whipped with a thick double strap, made of well-seasoned leather.

The above facts we take from the speech already referred to. Let them serve to beget a spirit of contentment and thankfulness in the minds of those who are employed in similar establishments in our own free and happy land.

We find the following article in the Reading Chronicle of this week. We consider the act as a good fruit, and whatever may be the thought of the moving cause, the effect is unquestionably to be approved. It is the religion which shows itself by righteousness, and in the present instance we are bound to approve of cause and effect.

"A Case of Conscience."—The following is an extract from an anonymous letter received at this place on Saturday last, from a town in the interior of the State, enclosing five dollars. The person to whom the letter was addressed has been dead some years, but the money was received by his widow.

"Dear Friend.—This comes from one, who at a period long gone by, trespassed on your property, by allowing himself unjustly to apply to himself a small sum, to which he had no right. He has since that time (as he trusts) become a sincere, although an unworthy follower of Jesus Christ; and has the full yet humble assurance of being an heir to heaven and happiness, through the blood of the Redeemer. He has been convinced of his sinful condition by nature, and experienced in some degree the truth of these words of the poet:

"Alas! I read, I saw it plain,
The sinner must be born again
Or sink to endless woe!"

"The religion which taught him these truths, likewise led him to a change of conduct and life—to a pure conscience, void of offence towards God and towards man; and therefore he cheerfully returns this sum enclosed to its rightful owner, or his heirs. It is not useful for you to be told who he is, who thus addresses you; the great judgment day will bring it to light with many millions of other deeds and actions, which, though hid and forgotten by mankind, will be revealed before men and angels to the anguish of souls."

The Cherokees are the only modern nation who can claim the honor of having invented an alphabet. Geo. Guess, a Cherokee Indian, who did not understand a single letter; within a few years has invented an alphabet, in which a newspaper is now published in the Cherokee nation, and their children taught to read and write. He was a poor man, living in a retired part of the nation, and he told the head men one day that he could make a book.

The chiefs replied it was impossible, because, they said, the Great Spirit at first made a red and white boy; to the red boy he gave a bow and to the white boy a bow and arrow, but the white boy came round the red boy, stole his bow, and went off, leaving him the bow and arrow, and therefore an Indian could not make a book. But Geo. Guess thought he could. He shut himself up to study; his corn was left to weeds, and he was pronounced a crazy man by the tribe: his wife tho't so too, and burnt up his manuscripts, whenever she could find them; but he persevered. He first attempted to form a character of every word in the Cherokee language, but was forced to abandon it. He then set about discovering the number of sounds in the language; which he found was sixty eight, and for each of these he adopted a character, which forms the alphabet, and these characters, combined like letters, form words. Having accomplished this, he called together six of his neighbors, and said now I can make a book. They did not believe him. To convince them, he asked each of them to make a speech, which he wrote down as they spoke, and then read to them, so that each one knew his own speech, and they then acknowledged that he could make a book, and from this invention of this great man, the Cherokees have become a reading people.

A letter from Cincinnati, of Aug. 3, says, "The distress for money here at present, is greater than can well be imagined, and the Branch Bank is from necessity in prospect of winding up, curtailing. We have one other bank in the place, and its capital but \$300,000. Money can be lent upon mortgage on good city property at from 12 to 15 per cent. when the security is unquestionable and worth at least 100 per cent. more than the amount loaned.—The brokers get readily 1 per cent. per day! The certainty, that the bank must wind up in its concerns has rendered our prospects, and indeed, the prospects of the entire Western country, gloomy in the extreme. God only

knows what will become of those who have extended their business on the presumed stability of our currency."

N. Y. Courier & Inquirer,

STATE POLITICS.

OR

Two Sides to the Question.

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer, Aug. 16.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

A large meeting of the National Republicans of Dauphin county, friendly to the election of Henry Clay for President of the U. States, John Sergeant for Vice-President, and Joseph Ritner for Governor of Pennsylvania, was held at the public house of J. Smull, Harrisburg, on Tuesday evening last. The meeting was organized by calling Frederick Heisely, Esq. to the chair, and appointing Dr. Jas. Roberts and John Cameron vice-presidents. C. Hynacka and E. P. Hughes, acted as secretaries.

A committee of seven, consisting of H. K. Strong, D. Krantz, G. W. Boyd, G. J. Heisely, J. Davies, and J. Hicks, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

After retiring a short time the following preamble and resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The election of Governor of this Commonwealth in October, has an important influence on the Presidential election in November. And whereas, we, as Republicans, deprecate the re-election of Andrew Jackson, opposed as he is to the policy of this state and the best interests of the nation, and there being but two candidates for Governor before the people—one opposed to Jackson's re-election, on account of his hostility to the American System; and the other in favor of it—principles or no principles." Therefore,

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the political honesty of any man who professes friendship for the interests of Pennsylvania, while he supports a President who is diametrically opposed to them, and if elected will certainly destroy them.

Resolved, As members of the Republican party, we cannot support any man for Governor of this commonwealth, who has deserted his principles for man worship—the official prints of whose administration are advocating the dangerous doctrines of the veto message, and abusing Henry Clay for his defence in the Senate of the United States of the principles embraced in the unanimous resolutions of the legislature of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That while we disclaim all connection with a party based upon the single principle of opposition to Freemasonry, we cannot withhold our support from candidates from a mere difference of opinion on so trifling a question, provided they are the advocates of the American System, friends of the National Judiciary, and opposed to the re-election of that man to the Presidency who has in a message to Congress declared himself hostile to the Pennsylvania policy.

Resolved, That the letter of Joseph Ritner relative to the United States Bank, proves him to be a man of a 'sound head and a good heart' and as such entitles him to the support of the friends of sound currency of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That as Joseph Ritner has declared that "the success of the American System to the fullest extent of its friends was of more consequence than the election of any man to the Presidency," and that he "has therefore insurmountable objections to the election of Jackson," he is therefore recommended to the support of the National Republicans of this commonwealth in opposition to the Jackson candidate.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of HENRY CLAY of Kentucky for President, and JOHN SERGEANT of Pennsylvania for Vice President, and that we will use all honorable means both directly and indirectly to secure their election.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Republican party of this commonwealth to nominate in the primary assemblies of the people, Joseph Ritner for Governor, on the principles set forth in the above resolution.

Resolved, That while we depise the virulent and unprovoked abuse heaped upon the National Republican party, by certain anti-masonic presses in Lancaster and Gettysburg, edited by men who were Jackson men in 1828, and whom we still believe to be Jackson men in disguise, we are regardless of their attacks, having higher objects in view than a mere choice for Governor, and knowing as we do that their course is not approved by the intelligent supporters of Mr. Ritner.

[Here follows a committee of vigilance for the borough.]

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the officers thereof, be published in the Pennsylvania Intelligencer and all other National Republican papers throughout the State.

[Signed by the Officers.]

THE OTHER SIDE.

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer, Aug. 16.

At a respectable meeting of the National Republicans, held at the house of Joseph B. Heisely, on the evening of Tuesday the 14th inst. Dr. LUTHER RITNER was called to the chair, and John Zinn appointed Secretary.

On motion of James Burnside, Esq. the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

From the Pittsburgh Manufacturer, Aug. 3.

Shocking Catastrophe.—Two men, coal diggers by occupation, lost their lives on Wednesday last, in an awful and unlooked-for manner. A coal mine, owned by a Mr. Doran, on the hill opposite the city, lately took fire, and in order to allay it, it was stopped closely at the mouth. On Wednesday last, however it was opened, and Mr. Doran, along with two colliers, entered the pit with lights in their hands. They had not proceeded far before their lights simultaneously went out, and an oppressiveness at the same time seized them all. Mr. Doran being nearest the mouth of the pit, with difficulty was enabled to return. The other two sank in the pit, overcome by the smothering and poisonous influence of the foul air which had accumulated while the pit was closed. Mr. McCord, a wagoner, entered to rescue the sufferers, if possible, as soon as Mr. Doran gave intelligence of their situation, but when he reached them, he, too, was seized with the same oppressiveness, and endeavored to retreat, bringing one of them with him. In spite of all his efforts, he sank down with his burden near the mouth of the pit, and was only saved himself by the exertions of some persons who hastily pulled him out. The two men who entered with Mr. Doran, when taken out, were dead. Mr. McCord and Mr. Doran barely escaped with their lives.

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Total loss	\$18,050,000

It was a heavy hand that needlessly brought this upon our country and by the word *вето* dashed millions from the public coffers.

The Poles.—The brig Hope, of Portsmouth, Powell master, just arrived from Memel, has on board a young Pole, son of Baron Kemoroske, who has been

concealed in Memel four months, the police there having orders from the government to take all the Poles found in the port, and to give them up to the Russian authorities, by whom they are immediately sent to Siberia. The Baron and two sons were taken and sent off, the first having their ears cut off and noses split up. This young son was concealed under Capt. Powell's bed, and has made his escape from the monsters. He is now without means of subsistence. *Phila. Chron.*

Revolt in the New Jersey State Prison, at Lambertown, below Trenton, (N. J.)—A desperate attempt at escape was made about four o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, by the prisoners confined in the New Jersey State Prison, to escape over the walls. A number of the inmates were indulged through the course of the day with a walk in the yard, in the care of the under keepers, one of which is stationed in a small armory on the top of the wall on the east side. The malcontents had constructed a ladder by means of a weight tied at the end of a weaver's chain, (yarn,) and by rearing a carpenter's work bench against the wall, near the guard-house, and watching their opportunity, when Mr. Neal, the guard, had stepped into the house, threw the weight over the wall, and one of the prisoners, named Long, with a knife in his hand, essayed to mount it.

At this moment Mr. Neal stepped out and discovered their movements, he immediately ran to the armory, and seizing a musket, attempted to regain the platform, but was piled so liberally with brick-bats, as for a time to prevent him. Long called out, as he ascended the wall, "Lay back, you d—d rascal, or you will die the harder when I get you!" Nothing daunted, Mr. N. succeeded in getting out, and raising his piece, told the fellow to desist or he would shoot him; this he refused to do, and Mr. N. fired, the charge taking effect in the neck, and with a single exclamation, Long dropped lifeless to the earth. A young man, of desperate habits, then seized the ladder, and attempted to rise; Mr. N. presented another musket, and told him to retire, but was unheeded; he then fired again, & wounded the fellow very badly in the foot, he fell to the ground, and thus ended the attempt. They were immediately locked up in the cells. *Chronicle.*

Biela's Comet.—We have received Burritt's Planisphere Representation of the apparent course in the heavens of the comet of 1822, and the principal constellations and fixed stars that lie along its path. From it we abstract the following particulars respecting the comet. On the 22d of August it will rise at 6 minutes past 8 o'clock, P. M. and its apparent place in the heavens will be 11° N. E. of the seven stars. On the 19th of September it will rise in the N. E. a little before 9 in the evening. The situation of this comet will be most favorable for observation from the middle of October to the middle of November. It will be brightest about the thirteenth of November, when it will rise E. N. E. a little before ten in the evening. Its nearest approach to the earth will be on the 23d of October when it will be distant about 51 millions of miles. Its nearest approach to the sun will be on the 28th of November; then distant more than 83 millions of miles. *Barnstable Jour.*

Drunkards Beware.—Of the thirty-one cases reported within the last twenty-four hours, in the cholera hospitals, whose habits were known, twenty-eight were intemperate and three of regular habits. *N. Y. paper.*

Inundations of India.—Mr. Ellis writes from Calcutta, December 6, that he had with others been preserved in a dreadful storm, in the Bay of Bengal; and that on the coast of Orissa, the sea broke over the shore, flowed many miles inland, and destroyed upwards of 200 villages. In the district of Balasore, it is computed that 15,000 persons perished by the inundation.

ELIZABETH CRY, (N. C.) Aug. 9.

"The Cholera made its appearance amongst us this morning, at a very rapid rate. There are seven persons taken sick this day, but I am unable to say whether they are all Cholera or not. One person has died, and others despaired of. They are principally blacks."

Records.—Don Miguel, the present king, *de facto*, of Portugal, will be thirty years old on the 26th of October next.

Donna Maria da Gloria, the present queen of Portugal, *de jure*, was fourteen years old on the 4th day of April last.

Don Pedro, late emperor of Brazil, father of the queen, and at present Regent, will be thirty-four on the 12th of October next. The united ages of these three sovereigns, therefore, amount only to 78 years.

Nonnstown, Pa. Aug. 15.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret we announce that the dreadful disease, the Cholera, has visited this county. Several cases have occurred at Plymouth Locks, on the River Schuylkill, during the past week, and several deaths. One in this Borough, a stranger who came from the above place, sickened on the road, and died in the Hospital prepared for the sick. Another at Mr. Davis's in Lower-Providence

township, from the same place, who died in a few hours—Another about half a mile below the Swedes Ford, dead. Two cases have been reported in Gwynedd township, but we have not heard whether the persons recovered or died. Another case in Upper-Merion on Saturday night last—the person died on Sunday morning about 9 o'clock. Several other cases have been reported, but we have not heard the result.

The American vessels of War, Boston and Constellation, have been at Lisbon—the latter at Madeira. They were received with distinguished marks of respect by Don Miguel and his Government. One paper states that the little Tyrant visited one of the frigates, and that the yards were manned and his majesty received with cheers. It may be right, but we feel it to be a humiliation. No salutes were exchanged between our ships and the vessels of war of England or France in the harbor. *Vil. Rec.*

In South Carolina, excitement is at the highest pitch. and Nullification the order of the day: We say again, as we have said before, if that principle is to be tried, in practice, we see no reason why not as well now as at any time. There never could be less pretence for it.—The Union could not well stand on clearer right than in this controversy; and S. Carolina with more negroes than whites, and those whites much divided, is as little to be feared as any state in the Union. *Id.*

"Paternal Governments are fine things. The Government of the Austrian Emperor Francis is a grand paternal Government, and very odd are the secret histories of its offspring." The Augsburg Gazette of the 9th June says that the indisposition of the young Duke de Reichstadt has again assumed "an alarming character." If the reports of travellers are to be believed, this "alarming character" most probably consists in the poor youth having been brought into a state of morbid debility, mental as well as corporeal, by the humane policy of Austrian prudence. The following interesting statement is taken from one of the back numbers of the *Foreign Quarterly Review*.

"With regard to the Duke of Reichstadt, it appears, from the author's report, that the ex-her of an empire is a prisoner both in body and mind. No Frenchman is allowed to be presented to him; no communication can be made to him except through the medium of gaolers; no word must be uttered in his hearing which might possibly touch the chord of ambition; he alone, of all the civilized world, is ignorant of the history of his father." His life is measured out by the square and rule; the Cabinets of France and Austria determine on what he shall know, and what he shall think.

The risk he is told he runs of assassination by some crazy fanatic of liberty, is the talisman by which this enchantment of soul and body is effected. "Rest perfectly assured, Sir," said the Grand Preceptor to our Traveller, "that he reads and sees only what we wish him to read, see, and understand. If by any chance a letter, a packet, or a book, should fall into his hands without our knowledge, his first care would be to deliver it to us unopened; he would not even dare to look at it till he was assured that he could do so without danger."

"It appears then," remarked the author, "that the son of Napoleon is far from being as we suppose him in France." The answer was—*The Prince is not a prisoner but—he is placed in a very peculiar position.* "Be satisfied," said the Grand Preceptor at another interview, "with knowing that he is happy, and that he is without ambition. His career is marked out for him; he never will approach France: the idea of doing so will never enter his head."

The poor.—The New-York Courier states that there are at present, in that city, FIFTEEN THOUSAND souls dependent upon charity for support.—Will those who are clothed in purple and fine linen, and who fare sumptuously every day, think of this? And will they not do more than think?

CHILDREN IN BRITISH FACTORIES.

In England thousands of parents are obliged to send their children to work in factories. If they refuse to do so, they are refused all relief out of the poor rates. The children thus employed are denied those advantages which the brutes of the field enjoy.

A member of the House of Commons, during a late discussion on the "Regulation Bill of Factories," stated, that it rarely happened that any of the persons brought up in factories lived beyond the age of forty; and the consequence is, that the manufacturing districts are filled with orphans. The labor of children even of the weaker sex, had been so oppressive, that adults must sink under its inhuman pressure. The hours of labor have from time to time been increased, until now no constitution, however robust, could withstand its exhaustion. The mortality among children so employed is much greater than the mortality among any other classes of children. The average longevity in a worsted mill, employing four hundred females, does not exceed

thirteen years! At a factory in Wales, the children are employed from six in the morning to seven in the evening, and every other night they are obliged to work all night. For the night work they receive five pence. The children are allowed scarcely sufficient time for eating their meals. A surgeon, who travelled through the manufacturing districts, found at Manchester, out of one hundred and sixty-seven children at work in a factory, forty-seven who were deformed or mutilated in consequence of incessant labor. If the children are found idle during the hours of labor, they are chastised—whipped with a thick double strap, made of well-seasoned leather.

The above facts we take from the speech already referred to. Let them serve to beget a spirit of contentment and thankfulness in the minds of those who are employed in similar establishments in our own free and happy land.

We find the following article in the Reading Chronicle of this week. We consider the act as a good fruit, and whatever may be the thought of the moving cause, the effect is unquestionably to be approved. We like that religion which shows itself by righteousness, and in the present instance we are bound to approve of cause and effect.

"A Case of Conscience.—The following is an extract from an anonymous letter received at this place on Saturday last, from a town in the interior of the State, enclosing five dollars. The person to whom the letter was addressed has been dead some years, but the money was received by his widow.

"Dear Friend—This comes from one, who at a period long gone by, trespassed on your property, by allowing himself unjustly to apply to himself a small sum, to which he had no right. He has since that time (as he trusts) become a sincere, although an unworthy follower of Jesus Christ; and has the full yet humble assurance of being an heir to heaven and happiness, through the blood of the Redeemer. He has been convinced of his sinful condition by nature, and experienced in some degree the truth of these words of the poet:

"Alas! I read, I saw it plain,
The sinner must be born again
Or sink to endless woe!"

"The religion which taught him these truths, likewise led him to a change of conduct and life—to a pure conscience, void of offence towards God and towards man; and therefore he cheerfully returns this sum enclosed to its rightful owner, or his heirs. It is not needful for you to be told who he is who thus addresses you; the great judgement day will bring it to light with many millions of other deeds and actions, which, though hid and forgotten by mankind, will be revealed before men and angels to the anguish of souls."

The Cherokees are the only modern nation who can claim the honor of having invented an alphabet. Geo. Guess, a Cherokee Indian, who did not understand a single letter, within a few years has invented an alphabet, in which a newspaper is now published in the Cherokee nation, and their children taught to read and write. He was a poor man, living in a retired part of the nation, and he told the head men one day that he could make a book.—The chiefs replied it was impossible, because, they said, the Great Spirit at first made a red and white boy; to the red boy he gave a bow and arrow, and to the white boy a bow and arrow, but the white boy came round the red boy, stole his bow, and went off, leaving him the bow and arrow, and therefore an Indian could not make a book. But Geo. Guess thought he could. He shut himself up to study; his corn was left to weeds, and he was pronounced a crazy man by the tribe: his wife tho't so too, and burnt up his manuscripts, whenever she could find them; but he persevered. He first attempted to form a character of every word in the Cherokee language, but was forced to abandon it. He then set about discovering the number of sounds in the language; which he found was sixty eight, and for each of these he adopted a character, which forms the alphabet, and these characters, combined like letters, form words. Having accomplished this, he called together six of his neighbors, and said now I can make a book. They did not believe him. To convince them, he asked each of them to make a speech, which he wrote down as they spoke, and then read to them, so that each one knew his own speech, and they then acknowledged that he could make a book, and from this invention of this great man, the Cherokees have become a reading people.

A letter from Cincinnati, of Aug. 3, says, "The distress for money here at present, is greater than can well be imagined, and the Branch Bank is in necessity in prospect of winding up, curtailing. We have one other bank in the place, and its capital but \$50,000. Money can be lent upon mortgage on good city property at from 12 to 15 per cent, when the security is unquestionable and worth at least 10 per cent, more than the amount loaned.—The brokers get readily 2 per cent, per day! The certainty that the bank must wind up its concerns has rendered our prospects, and, indeed, the prospects of the entire Western country, gloomy in the extreme. God only

knows what will become of those who have extended their business on the presumed stability of our currency." *N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

STATE POLITICS,

Two Sides to the Question.

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer, Aug. 16. REPUBLICAN MEETING.

A large meeting of the National Republicans of Dauphin county, friendly to the election of Henry Clay for President of the U. States, John Sergeant for Vice-President, and Joseph Ritner for Governor of Pennsylvania, was holden at the public house of J. Smull, Harrisburg, on Tuesday evening last. The meeting was organized by calling Frederick Heisely, Esq. to the chair, and appointing Dr. Jas. Roberts and John Cameron vice-presidents. C. Hynack and E. P. Hughes, acted as secretaries.

A committee of seven, consisting of H. K. Strong, D. Krause, G. W. Boyd, C. J. Heisely, J. Davies, and J. Hicks, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

After retiring a short time the following preamble and resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The election of Governor of this Commonwealth in October, has an important influence on the Presidential election in November. And whereas, we, as Republicans, deprecate the re-election of Andrew Jackson, opposed as he is to the policy of this state and the best interests of the nation, and there being but two candidates for Governor before the people—one opposed to Jackson's re-election on account of his hostility to the American System; and the other in favor of it, "principles or no principles." Therefore,

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the political honesty of any man who professes friendship for the interests of Pennsylvania, while he supports a President who is diametrically opposed to them, and if elected will certainly destroy them.

Resolved, As members of the Republican party, we cannot support any man for Governor of this commonwealth, who has deserted his principles for man worship—the official prints of whose administration are advocating the dangerous doctrines of the veto message, and abusing Henry Clay for his defence in the Senate of the United States of the principles embraced in the unanimous resolutions of the legislature of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That while we disclaim all connection with a party based upon the single principle of opposition to Freemasonry, we cannot withhold our support from candidates from a mere difference of opinion on so trifling a question, provided they are the advocates of the American System, friends of the National Judiciary, and opposed to the re-election of that man to the Presidency who has in a message to Congress declared himself hostile to the Pennsylvania policy.

Resolved, That the letter of Joseph Ritner relative to the United States Bank, proves him to be a man of a "sound head and a good heart," and as such entitles him to the support of the friends of sound currency of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That as Joseph Ritner has declared that "the success of the American System to the fullest extent of its friends was of more consequence than the election of any man to the Presidency," and that he "has therefore insurmountable objections to the election of Jackson," he is therefore recommended to the support of the National Republicans of this commonwealth in opposition to the Jackson candidate.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of HENRY CLAY of Kentucky for President, and JOHN SERGEANT of Pennsylvania for Vice President, and that we will use all honorable means both directly and indirectly to secure their election.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Republican party of this commonwealth to nominate in the primary assemblies of the people, Joseph Ritner for Governor, on the principles set forth in the above resolution.

Resolved, That while we despise the virulent and unprovoked abuse heaped upon the National Republican party, by certain anti-republican presses in Lancaster and Gettysburg, edited by men who were Jackson men in 1828, and whom we still believe to be Jackson men in disguise, we are regardless of their attacks, having higher objects in view than a mere choice for Governor, and knowing as we do that their course is not approved by the intelligent supporters of Mr. Ritner.

[There follows a committee of vigilance for the borough.]

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, as signed by the officers thereof, be published in the Pennsylvania Intelligencer and all other National Republican papers throughout the State.

[Signed by the Officers.]

THE OTHER SIDE.

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer, Aug. 16.

At a respectable meeting of the National Republicans, held at the house of Joseph B. Hezey, on the evening of Tuesday the 14th inst. Dr. Leona Remy was called to the chair, and John Zann appointed Secretary.

On motion of James Burnside, Esq. the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

POETRY.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

STANZAS.

"And what hath man of all his labor, and of the vexation of his heart, wherein he hath labored under the sun. All his days are sorrow, and his travail grief." ECCLESIASTES.

When, with a calm, observant eye
We gaze on all that earth can give—
And mark its sweetest blossoms die,
And feel its raptures fugitive;
Oh, who can long desire to stay
Where all must change from joy to grief—
Where love, and wealth, and power decay,
Like Autumn's melancholy leaf!

Who, when the gorgeous spell is gone,
That gave his young existence dawn,
When Hope's beguiling wing hath flown,
And darkness bids the atmosphere—
Who then would journey dimly on,
Aidless and blind, and plodding throng,
Which, like a stream from tempest grown,
Rolls, thick and turbid, along!

What recked it, upon vanish'd years,
That sweet, like eagle's pinions by,
With changeful round of smiles and tears,
To cast pale Memory's mournful eye!
Oh, can it bring again the bloom
To Youth's resplendent coronal—
Or can it rent the clouded tomb,
And wake the slumbering death's pall!

It is in vain—it is in vain,
For Earth's contentment is to live—
Its transports darken into pain—
Its flowers, once dead, can never revive!
And from the sad and varied past,
One only lesson may we glean:
That Joy is far too dear to last—
That sorrow clouds its brightest scene!

Life! 'Tis a waste, where storm and gloom
Are gathering up from Memory's cell—
Where griefs the wide, insatiate tomb,
And fierce diseases darkly dwell.
Oh then, why should the spirit cling
Unto this cold and dull domain,
Since life hath but one golden spring—
One morn—that ne'er returns again!

Why should we love to linger here,
Where baseless dreams are only known—
Where Faith, with vision calm and clear,
Can glance to God's eternal throne?
Far rather, let the letters break,
Which keep us from that brighter shore,
Where saints their endless anthems wake,
And cankering cares are felt no more.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WOMAN

The waves of the ocean divide before the prow of the swift sailing ship, but in a moment no traces can be discovered. The soil is parted by the plough, but in a few revolving years the earth is closed again. But the tender, wounded heart of a female, nought but death can heal: true affection may alleviate its burden; friendship may wipe away many a tear, and the soothing hand of love serve to smooth its rugged passage, but the secret sorrow, like the cankerworm, preys on her bosom, and wastes her form away. Philosophy may teach man to bear with fortitude every ill; to gather strength from every obstacle, and to stand unmoved amid the storms of adversity; but there is not in Woman's nature that which teaches her to look to herself for support. Like the reed which bends to every blast, although it may rise again, its roots are weakened, and the next storm shall lay it prostrate in the dust. The bloom of health that settled on her cheek in the morning, the setting sun may find has vanished, and the cold hand of death overspreading those once illuminated features. In her childhood, perhaps, she looked upon the world as bright and pleasing; "hope like an angel" led her to the summit of felicity; but as she advances in life, what was once bright, appears rusted by time—hills rough and rugged intervene between her and the mount of happiness, and what she thought sweet at a distance, she finds is "gall and wormwood." I have seen the rose budding on the cheek, nipped by the frost of unkindness. I have beheld secret, deceptive consumption, sapping the life-blood, and grief has kindled the hectic fire. The heart of woman is not formed like man's; its strings are so finely spun, that misfortune snaps, and even joy destroys them. Is there a subject fitter for the painter's pencil, or the poet's pen, than a lovely woman surrounded by her offspring, weeping when they weep, and smiling when they smile? Comfort is forsaken, pleasure disregarded, and life itself held as nothing for her children's sake. As the birch bends to the earth by the clinging vines, she bends in meekness, and kisses the dew-drops from their cheeks. But man, superior man, with iron heart and icy feelings, can open the recesses of her confiding heart, take advantage of her candor, and make mockery of her woe. Woman is like the stone precipitated from the mountain by the undermining hand of grief, she sinks into the ocean of despair, and joy departs forever; but man, like the rock on the beach, although washed this moment by the waves of affliction, in the next is sparkling in the sunbeams of cheerfulness. But take woman in hours of bliss, and the illumined domestic scene, as the April sun, shining on the reflecting landscape. Without the smile from partial beauty won, Oh what were man! He would be as a barque tossed on a tempestuous ocean, deprived of light and compass. And women are blamed for caprice, for fickleness, and for levity. I have seen woman pouring forth her soul to heaven, smiling with devotion when her heart has been wrung with earthly trouble, her eyes now sparkling with piety, and now settling into the calm and dim gaze of death.

An unkind look, or a harsh word, may cause her tears to roll, while in every drop her soul is visible. How many, perhaps, destined for the higher circles of life; how many, who would one day have become an ornament to the world, and an honor to mankind, are laid in the worm-inhabited grave, by grief.

In the morning of life, ere the rays of diversified joy and sorrow fall on our foreheads, and before the chills and damps of the evening of age alloy our enjoyment: what is it that gives a greater zest to pleasure? Is it not woman? To talk arm in arm with a beautiful female, when the pale moon is up; to stray along the green banks of a languid river, as the cool breeze gently moves the leaves, to feel that she leans upon you, and that you are capable of buoying her light frame, to watch her listening to each word that falls from your lips, and as she looks up in your face, to hear her answer sweetly, is joy, is pleasure, which words cannot paint.

I have beheld the victim of the libertine smiling at each word he uttered, as the ice sparkles in the rays of the sun that is melting it away; as the rock glitters to the lightning that rends it. I have stood by the bedside of a betrayed, deceived woman, in the dreadful hour of death, have marked the struggles of the weak soul, about to meet its Maker, and never has she pronounced one curse on her betrayer.

In the moments of the deepest affliction, when even man bows to earth, and his proud spirit breaks; in poverty or in prison, then woman shines bright as the star of evening. The oak that has withstood the gales of a century yields majestically to the hurricane, but the sapling struggles with each wind that would otherwise destroy it.

It matters not if her bosom is wrung with anguish; it matters not, if the approach of death becomes more visible every day; or it matters not whether famine claims her as his victim; no sigh escapes her, no complaint is heard, and her voice is even cheerful when she addresses the partner and author of her woes. As the eagle rises above the storm, and views the lightning's shaft play beneath him, she rises superior to her troubles, and calmly thinks of the dangers she has passed.

But if we examine the character of woman minutely, we will find foibles as well as virtues. Woman is fickle; if we may trust the assertions of thousands of authors who have written much to prove her so. But what renders her fickle? Is it not the flattery of man? If there was a Laos or a Lydia; was there not a Lucretia and a Virginia? If a female betrayed the citadel, did not a female save the city when Coriolanus besieged it? Is woman more fickle than man? No, for he can change from female to female, and they have not power to complain.

Woman is the polar star of the actions of men. Although not actively engaged in the marshalling of armies, or in the crush of empires, she acts upon every thing as if by enchantment. She moves her wand, and cities fall; at her beck, kings and mighty monarchs unsheathe the battle sword and bid defiance to united hosts.

Love is the strongest of passions. What is counted the first and greatest of Scipio's victories? Was it not that conquest of passion, when the captive trembling virgin was permitted to depart from him undetected?

But still there are other views to be taken of woman. Mark her as the daughter soothing the troubles of her aged parents. With what solicitude does she remove every obstacle to their comfort; with what anxiety does she watch their slumber, fearing each might be their last, and how often is her voice lifted to that great God, who listeneth to the prayers of the children of affliction. And when the dreadful hour of parting is nigh; when she bends over their death beds; when the dying prayer is mingled with the groans of approaching dissolution; her heart swells nigh to bursting, the burning tears roll down her cheeks, and she speaks not; but when she hears the last low and solemn adieu, and views the limbs stiffening in death; it is then that the fountain of her tears is dried up, and her grief finds vent in words. She perhaps thinks of the days of childhood, when she was watched over as tenderly—she thinks of the many happy hours that are gone never to return; she casts her sight forward, and perceives nothing but loneliness, privation and suffering; but she calms and consoles herself, because she knows that God "will temper the wind to the shorn lamb."

The mother next claims our attention. How she fondles, how she caresses her first born. When his infant breath first gently warms her cheek, when she first takes him in her arms, and impresses the first kiss on his forehead, all her sufferings and troubles are forgotten; she turns her eyes on the father of her boy, and thanks heaven for this first pledge of love. In the crooked and entangled paths of life, when no friends are near, when the heart aches with sadness or the head with pain; how consoling is the thought that we have a mother to turn to, to whose bosom we may trust our secrets, and who will sympathize in all our pains. Place woman in any situation, and she shines superior as the diamond in the coronet, she is not only transcendent and beautiful herself, but casts a light on others, and the tears which she sheds for others are more inestimable than the pearls of India.

A practical joke.—During the last summer two elderly gentlemen of rather austere manners, who were strangers to each other, were in the habit of occasionally visiting a celebrated Coffee House in London. Being both rather miserably in their habits, and the waiter having never received from either his customary fee, he being thus neglected, the rascal only wanted an opportunity to play off upon them a practical joke. This opportunity soon arrived.

One afternoon Mr. Jenkins, one of the gentlemen in question, came to the public room, but finding it occupied by a set of jovial fellows, who were somewhat disposed to be noisy, he turned in disgust to the waiter, and requested him to show him into a private apartment, and furnish him with a cup of coffee, and a pipe, and a newspaper. Soon after Mr. Jones, the other gentleman who had rendered himself obnoxious to the waiter, also came in, and made a similar request. The waiter expressed regret that it was not in his power to comply with his request, as the apartments were all occupied. "But," said he, "as if the idea suddenly occurred to him, 'there's a gentleman in No. 5, who, I presume, would have no objection to sharing his room with you—but, perhaps, you may not be pleased with his company, as unfortunately he is quite deaf.'"

"O, that is of little consequence," said Mr. Jones, "Give my respects to the gentleman, and ask him if he will admit me into his company."

The waiter departed, and entered into the apartment where Mr. Jenkins was wading through a tremendous paragraph relating to the French Revolution. "Sir," said the wag, "there is a very respectable old man below, who is desirous of retiring to a private apartment, but unfortunately our rooms are all filled with company. If you will be so obliging as to—"

"Send him up," replied Mr. Jenkins, "I shall be happy to have his company."

"But," resumed the waiter, "the poor man labors under a great infirmity, he is as deaf as a post."

"I am sorry for that," said Mr. Jenkins, "as I wished to have some chat about the extraordinary events which have lately taken place in France. But never mind, send him up."

Mr. Jones was accordingly introduced. The gentlemen bowed, looked hard at each other without speaking, and both pulled away at their pipes for some time.

At last Mr. Jenkins bawled out, "Well, sir, what do you think of Lafayette?" "I think he is a most extraordinary man, and an honor to the human race," screamed Mr. Jones at the top of his voice.

"He is an extraordinary man, he is a great man—he is the hero of three revolutions; I would not exchange his fame for that of any name on record," continued Mr. Jenkins, still to the infinite jeopardy of his lungs.

"Good God! my dear sir," said Mr. Jones with voice of a Stentor, "you need not bawl so loud. You absolutely stunned me—I am not deaf."

"That rascal of a waiter told me you were," said Mr. Jenkins in his natural voice.

"He told me the same story of you," hoarsely vociferated Mr. Jones, "Spare me, my dear sir," exclaimed Mr. Jenkins, holding up both hands, "for the drum of my ear will burst. I am no more deaf than yourself!"

Indignant at the trick which was played on them, they rung the bell for the waiter, and he appeared with a provoking leer upon his features, they asked him what he deserved for such impertinent conduct.

"I suppose, gentlemen, I deserve what I am in the habit of receiving from you."

"What is that?" "Nothing." So saying he coolly walked off.

"There's not any body to weep after him."

On Monday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, a man was observed driving slowly up Chesnut street—he was sitting in a chair placed on a rough coffin, commonly called a shell, and the whole was sustained on a pair of gig wheels. In the coffin was the body of a man who had died in the Walnut street prison. The sight is not so uncommon as to attract much attention, and of course few observations were made. As we passed a lady and her little child, we felt persuaded from a single remark, that the former had been informing the latter, that the box contained a dead man, and that he was then being taken to the burying place. The little child looked again anxiously at the solitary cart of the unhonored dead, and turning to her elder companion, she said—

"There is nobody to weep after him." "And that indeed was the case. There is the curse of crime—the felon who has enough to weep for himself, but dead—there's nobody there to weep after him."

It is in our nature, and it is increased and fixed more strongly by our education, to love the opinions of mankind, and to covet their praise even after death. The pyramids of Egypt, and the scantling slab that marks the resting place of poverty in the potters field, are both alike illustrations of this desire, which neither philosophy nor crime can eradicate. In the pride of our hearts, we may talk of death with complacency, and go and look at the

tomb which is to hold our decayed frame; but man has not yet steeled himself to indifference at the contemplation of a lonely death hour, and to be drawn away to the rudely formed pit, "with not any body to weep after him." The death pains are enough

when friends stand round to mitigate them. The filmy eye trembles in its gathering darkness, even when the finger of friendship is closing down the lid, and the soul starts back from the forgetfulness that must succeed to death, even when multitudes will follow to weep "after the body." But to open for the last time the glazed eye upon vacancy, to feel the clammy moisture on the lip and have no hand to wipe it away—to know that the grave which is to open for your dying frame, will close upon it without a monument and without a sod—to die in the full consciousness that you will be dragged through the street in full day, and "not one to weep after you"—that is death—and that is a criminal's death—and could the being who sets at defiance the laws of the land, feel that its customs also were so against him, "Vice, in his high career, would stand appalled."

And were we the presiding judge of a criminal court, we should add to the usual sentence of the culprit which gives him to a prison, "and should you die therein, you shall be taken thence in a coffin through the street in full day, 'with nobody to weep after you.'"

U. S. Gaz.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Long thoughts.—There is something in the sweeping progression of a great epidemic, which pours contempt and warning upon the hopes of Ambition, and the aspirations of Pride. It snatches the voluptuary from his luxuries;—the gloating worldling from the golden accumulations in his coffers;—it drives the smiling Beauty from her toilet to the sepulchre; and the reveller who banquets on the choicest viands, and sits long at the most glowing wines, it sends away from the desert, and the bowl, to the coffin and the worm. Walking abroad, alike in darkness and at noonday, the Phantom, with an invisible hand, touches the human heart, and lo! that busy organ becomes a palsied mass, and anon, an icy clod. What before such a Power, are the mounting thoughts of the eloquent or the gifted,—the circumventions of the intriguer, or the stratagems of the aspirant after preferment and place? They are but the reed before the tempest, or the leaf before the wind.

But a more cheerful side is given to this somber picture. The scene awakens the noble feelings, the sympathetic benevolence of men, and leads us to confess that there is a brightness even in the cloud which bears the pestilence in its bosom. Its devastations are monitory; and as the victims of its course sink away upon the right hand and the left, there is a voice which swells above the funeral requiems of the mourning, and seems to murmur, "Oh! that men were wise,—that they understood this!"

It is impossible to contemplate the onward march of such a Terror, without receiving the most emphatic monitions in respect to the transitory career of human-kind, and the uncertain tenor of their enjoyments. Pride, or Selfishness, or Envy, or Hate, at such a moment of salutary reflection, seem to be what indeed they are,—the impure dross that stains the gold of Existence; which shuts up the avenues to the finest senses, and fetters the freedom of those attachments and kindnesses, from the exercise of which so much happiness is derivable, and without which the world is but a neglected garden, whose richest flowers and fruits are smothered by noisome weeds. Could the sweet charities, the moderated desires, the pure affections, which fill the heart with a kind of rapture, be but nurtured duly, the world would become a theatre of peace, and a type of that better land to which the faithful will be translated in the resurrection of the just.

Intoxicating Effect of Wild Hemp.—The plant called wild-hemp (*Cannabis indica*), in Egypt named *Asiss* or *Hschish*, is manufactured into a substance called *Bangue* or *Bang*, which is much used throughout Egypt, Persia, Arabia, and Hindoostan, as a powerful and peculiar inebriant. For this purpose a liquor is prepared from its juice, or its dried leaves are made use of. The common people among the Arabs pound the leaves, make a little ball of them, and swallow it. In Hindoostan the plant is grown for no other use than for the purpose of intoxication. It produces tranquility of mind, and a singular kind of exhilaration, during which the person laughs involuntarily, speaks incoherently, and sings and dances without staggering or giddiness. Like opium, it stimulates courage and excites sensual propensities. During sleep it promotes agreeable dreams.—*Cabinet Cyclopaedia*.

A King Log.—A pine log from one of the branches of the Penobscot River, better than a hundred miles above Bangor, has been brought down the river this season to Old Town, which measures from the butt to the limbs forty three feet, and at the top end three feet and seven inches in diameter. No wonder Great Britain wants to get a slice of our territory. "Spouse she wants masts for some of her 'tall admirals.'"

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Offered at Public Sale, (If not sold previously at Private Sale) on Saturday the 8th of Septm. her next,

A Valuable Property in EMMITSBURG, Md. near the Square, consisting of

ONE HOUSE AND THREE LOTS, two of them fronting the street; the house is a two-story log weather-boarded building, large and roomy, with a large elegant Log Barn and Stabling attached to it; also,

41 Acres of Land, of which there are seven acres of superior Meadowland; eleven of prime Wood—part of which is heavily timbered with Locust and Poplar; the rest under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation. On this property there is a good Log

Dwelling-house, and a fine well at a convenient distance. This property is conveniently situated about one half a mile from Emmitsburg, with a fine level road passing to and fro. Also, some FURNITURE.—For particulars inquire of

JAMES A. SHORB, CATHARINE McMEAL. Aug. 14. N. B. Should it prove rainy, the sale will be postponed till the next dry day.

NOTICE.

THE ministers and deputies, appointed by the different Congregations constituting the "German Reformed Synod of Pennsylvania and adjacent States," are to meet in Synod on the first Sunday in September ensuing—in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa.

JOHN C. GULDIN, Sec'y. Aug. 7.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of AMY MORTON, late of Menallen township, deceased, either by Note, Bond or Book account, are desired to settle the same, without delay; and all those having claims against said Estate, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement WM. B. WILSON, Esq'r. July 31. 4t

FRESH Drugs & Medicines, OILS, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, comprises almost every article in his line now in use—together with a large assortment of

Patent Medicines, &c. And a fine supply of GROCERIES:

All which he will dispose of at very low prices. Country Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine them—and they may find it their interest to purchase from him. Every attention will be paid to those wishing to purchase; and great care taken in the preparation of such articles as may be prescribed by Physicians. N. B. Just received, a large supply of

Lancaster Glue. SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, May 29. 4t

WHOLESALE & RETAIL PLATING Establishment, GETTYSBURG, Pa.

J. B. DANNER, FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS, Coach and Gig Mounting, Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles, BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS, WINKERS & PADS, Top and Trace Finishers, ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns. He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States. All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms. Gettysburg, Sept. 6. 4t

Now's the time for Prizes!

IN LOOK? If you want a Fortune, call in time; you can only lose \$1 25, and may become RICH! A Prize of 1,000 Dollars, Sold a few weeks ago; and on the 2d inst. 18—34—48—A Prize of \$10,000, Sold to a Lad in the Country. June 12. 4t